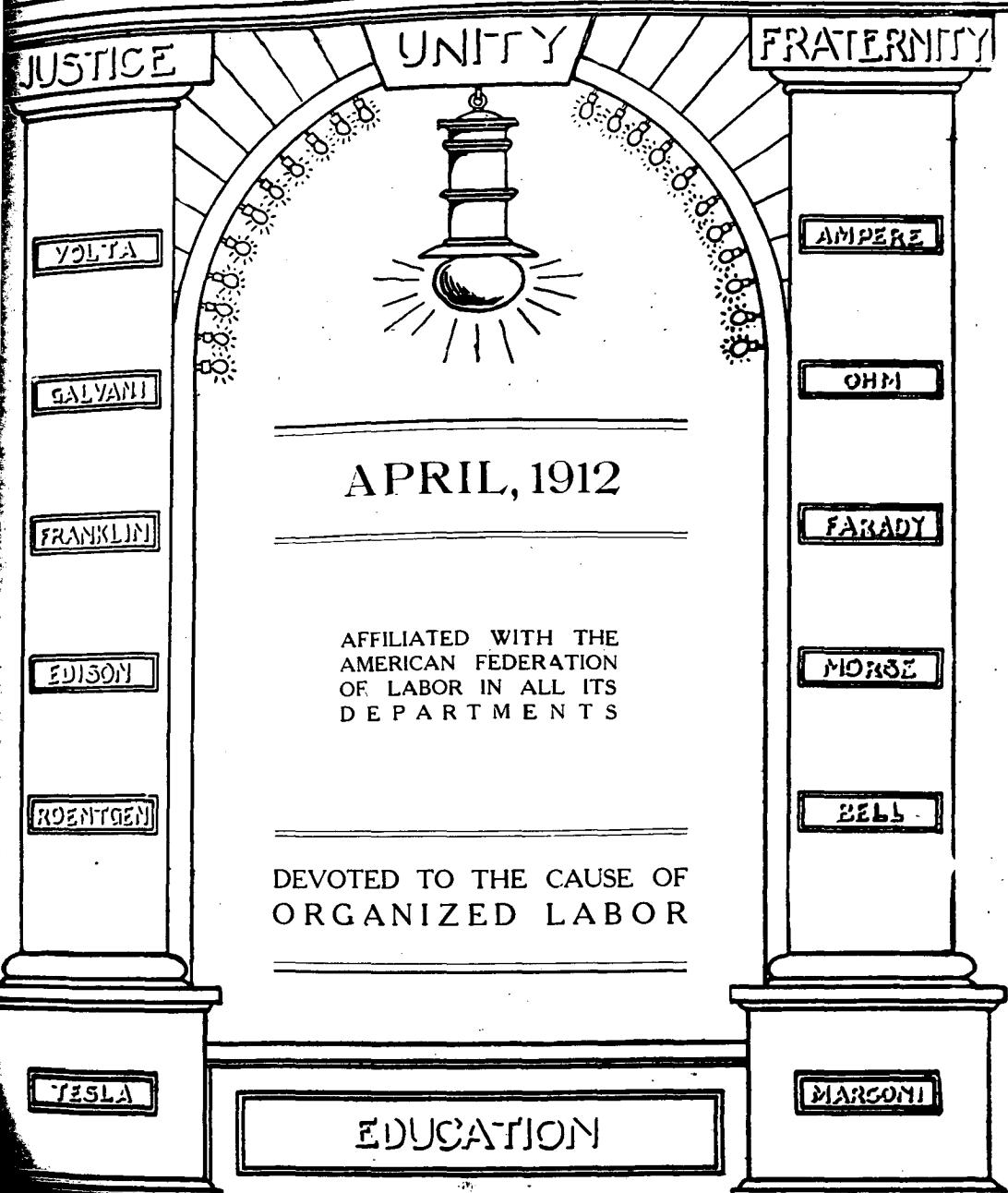


THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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COURT SUSTAINS McNULTY

*Decision in Electrical Workers' Controversy Sustains Position
Taken by the American Federation of Labor*

(From American Federation of Labor.)

After nearly four years of internecine conflict the issues in the controversy within the ranks of the electrical workers of the country have been determined by the courts in Cleveland, O. At the Denver (1908) convention of the American Federation of Labor two sets of delegates, claiming to represent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, presented credentials. The contention was made by the delegation headed by McNulty that the delegation headed by Reid represented a seceding faction of the Electrical Workers, and a special committee was appointed to investigate. The committee, after holding numerous hearings, recommended the seating of the McNulty delegation, and further recommended that a representative trade unionist be appointed by President Gompers for the purpose of making an effort to reunite the organization. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and as a result an agreement was reached and signed by both factions and placed before the convention prior to its adjournment. When it came to carrying out the provision of the agreement, however, the Reid faction repudiated it in toto. Following the repudiation the matter came before the executive council. The council employed every means at its command to effect a settlement, but the representatives of the Reid faction refused to accept any offer made save complete surrender by McNulty. The executive council, after all its efforts had failed to affect a settlement, officially recognized McNulty as the official head of the legitimate organization of electrical workers. The officials of the recognized organization contended that the convention held in

St. Louis, which was called by the Reid followers, and which organized the secession movement, was called in defiance of the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At the inception of the controversy the funds of the organization, amounting to nearly \$100,000, were tied up by injunction, secured by the Reid faction, and suits instituted against the regular organization. Numerous attempts were made by McNulty to bring the cases to trial, but he was unable to do so until recently. At the trial the issues were vigorously contested, and at its close a decision was rendered which clearly and specifically sustains the organization of which McNulty is president, and which, in turn, is recognized by the American Federation of Labor. While the Reid faction has the right of appeal it is not thought that it will be taken advantage of. The decision is so clear that it is highly improbable that any higher court will reverse it. In cases of this character decisions are reached based on the organic law of the organization involved, and the decision just rendered is in strict conformity with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all decisions rendered by the courts in similar cases there has been no deviation from the rule applied in this case. Now that the issues have been determined by the courts, it is hoped and believed that the electrical workers belonging to the Reid faction will accept the decision and conform thereto, and assist in reuniting the two factions, that one comprehensive and effective organization of electrical workers shall be maintained for the protection of the men employed in the electrical trade.

Executive Board Minutes

Springfield, Ill., April 3, 1912.

The regular meeting of the International Executive Board was held in the International Office, Springfield, Illinois, Wednesday, April 3, 1912, at 9:00 A. M. Chairman—Harvey Raven.

Members present — H. Raven, M. P. Gordon, Frank Swor and G. W. Whitford.

Frank L. Kelly, F. E. Dolan, H. M. Scott notified the International President that it was impossible for them to be present.

The minutes of the meeting of January 3, 4 and 5, 1912, were read and approved.

International President F. J. McNulty stated that it would be advisable to take up the proposition of the seceding members of the Brotherhood now, as the suits in the courts of Cleveland had been tried and a decision rendered.

R. O. Styles of Local Union 69¹ of Gary, Ind., requested to be allowed to appear before the Board, to take up the above question, as he would like to get back to Gary as soon as possible. Request granted.

Brother Styles made the following request on behalf of Local No. 697: That they be given jurisdiction over Lake County, Indiana, as it would be of great benefit to them in organizing said territory. Also that he would like to have the Board take up the question of sending an organizer or that they be granted financial assistance to permit them to place a Business Agent in the field for ninety days.

The matter was referred to the International President for investigation.

Adjourned, 12:30, noon.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., April 5, 1912.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Raven, Friday, April 5, at 9:00 A. M. All members present.

Communication from the National Surety Company in relation to the Bonding of Officers, which matter was referred to the International President, at the meeting of the Board in January. International President McNulty stated that he was unable to visit the Company, owing to the trials in Cleveland. The matter was left in the hands of International President McNulty to get data in relation to same and report back to the Board at its next meeting.

Communication received from Busi-

ness Agent Nichols of Local No. 98, Philadelphia, stating that he had been directed by his Executive Board to make the following request: That the Per Capita Tax for the months of March and April be remitted.

Moved and seconded Local No. 98 be granted an extension of time, up to July 1, 1912, to pay March and April Per Capita Tax.

Carried.

Adjourned, 12:30, noon.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Afternoon session Friday, April 5, 1912. Called to order 1:30 P. M. All members present.

Request of Organizer P. Lenihan as to the Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers of Boston affiliating with the Brotherhood was granted.

The International Secretary was instructed to have the Parliamentary Rules, which were omitted in the present Constitution by the printer, inserted in the Constitution in the next order to the printer.

The proposition of the return of members who left under the Secession Movement was again taken under advisement.

Adjourned 6:30 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Springfield Ill., April 6, 1912.

Morning session. Meeting called to order 9:00 A. M. All members present.

After long and serious deliberations the following proposition was offered, with the exception of the time limit, that to be acted on later:

Whereas, The International Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers desires to do everything within its power, consistent with Trade Union ethics, to bring about immediate harmony among all organized Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada, and

Whereas, The Executive Board has carefully considered the decision and advice rendered by Judge Phillips of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in the case of F. J. McNulty and others vs. Jas. J. Reid and others, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should deal LIBERALLY with those opposed to it, to secure unity, and

Whereas, The Executive Board, after serious consideration of the suggestions

received from President Gompers, James Duncan, John Mitchell and other prominent labor leaders, and our Local Unions realize it of serious moment to the entire labor movement that one united and comprehensive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is imperative, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following proposition is hereby submitted to all Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada, that are not now affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with and recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all of its departments, and be it further

Resolved, That the proposition shall remain open up to and including the day of _____, 1912.

First: If Electrical Workers who have withdrawn from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers because of the Reid Secession, shall again affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, they will immediately be placed in benefit to the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in case of death.

Second: All members that have been five (5) years in continuous good standing in the Reid organization and in the Brotherhood, will be entitled to transfer membership into any other local of the same branch of the trade, without examination or difference in initiation fee

Third: All members who have been less than five (5) years in continuous good standing will be given credit for the full length of their good standing.

Fourth: All members to be immediately placed in good standing on the Brotherhood's books upon payment of the current month's per capita tax.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

(Signed) H. W. Raven, Chairman.
International Executive Board.
(Signed) F. J. McNulty,
International President.
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers.

Moved and seconded that the proposition as submitted be adopted.

Upon Roll Call the motion was carried.

Members voting Yes:

G. W. Whitford,
H. W. Raven,
M. P. Gordon,
Frank Swor,
F. J. McNulty.

Adjourned 1:00 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Saturday, April 6, 1912.

Afternoon session. Meeting called to order 1:30 P. M. All members present.
The question as to the time limit for

the acceptance of proposition adopted at the morning session was taken up and the following motion offered:

Moved and seconded that the time limit for the acceptance of the proposition submitted be made up to and including the 30th day of June, 1912. Upon Roll Call the motion was carried. Members voting Yes:

G. W. Whitford,
H. W. Raven,
M. P. Gordon,
Frank Swor,
F. J. McNulty.

Whereas, The International Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers desires to do everything within its power consistent with Trades Union ethics to bring about immediate harmony among all organized electrical workers of the United States and Canada, and

Whereas, The Executive Board has carefully considered the decision and advice rendered by Judge Phillips of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in the case of F. J. McNulty and others vs. Jas. J. Reid and others, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should deal LIBERALLY with those opposed to it, to secure unity, and

Whereas, The Executive Board after serious consideration of the suggestions received from President Gompers, James Duncan, John Mitchell and other prominent labor leaders, and our Local Unions realize it of serious moment to the entire labor movement that one united and comprehensive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is imperative, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following proposition is hereby submitted to all Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada, that are not now affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with and recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all of its departments, and be it further

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Second: All members that have been five (5) years in continuous good standing in the Reid organization and in the Brotherhood, will be entitled to transfer membership into any other local of the

same branch of the trade, without examination or difference in initiation fee.

Third: All members who have been less than five (5) years in continuous good standing will be given credit for the full time of their good standing.

Fourth: All members to be immediately placed in good standing on the Brotherhood's books upon payment of the current month's per capita tax.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

(Signed) H. W. Raven, Chairman.
International Executive Board.

(Signed) F. J. McNulty.
International President.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Moved and seconded that the proposition as adopted be sent to the other members of the Board for their approval or rejection.

Carried.

Adjourned 6:00 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

April 10, 1912.

Morning Session. Called to order 9:00 A. M. All members present.

Report of the auditor on the Secretary and Treasurer, covering the period of six months, ending with the close of business on January 31, 1912, was read and laid over for supplement on Rochester convention.

Adjourned, 12:30, noon.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Afternoon Session. Called to order 1:30 P. M.

Moved and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to see if the Officers' Bonds were deposited in the Safety Vault.

Carried.

Chairman appointed G. W. Whitford and M. P. Gordon.

International President stated that he had selected the National Mercantile Bank of New York and the Lincoln and Sangamon Loan & Trust Company of Springfield, Ill., for the deposit of the funds of the Brotherhood.

Moved and seconded that the action of the International President be endorsed.

Carried.

Adjourned 5:30 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

April 11, 1912.

Morning Session. Called to order 9:00 A. M. All members present.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to give the Committee of two, namely, G. W. Whitford and M. P. Gordon, credentials to the Sangamon and Lincoln Loan & Trust Company, so as

to enable them to procure the bonds in the safety deposit vault.

Carried.

Same was procured and bonds gone over by the Board as follows:

International President F. J. McNulty, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., from January 1, 1912, to January, 1913, \$5,000.00.

International Vice-President G. M. Bugniatz, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., from April, 1912, to April, 1913, \$1,000.00.

International Vice-President L. C. Grasser, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., from April, 1912, to April, 1913, \$1,000.00.

International Secretary P. W. Collins, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., from November, 1911, to November, 1912, \$10,000.00.

International Treasurer W. A. Hogan, National Surety Co., from September, 1911, to September, 1912, \$10,000.00.

Fidelity & Deposit Co., from September, 1911, to September, 1912, \$15,000.00.

Total, \$25,000.00.

Adjourned, 12:30, noon.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Afternoon Session. April 11, 1912. Called to order 1:30 P. M. All members present.

The supplement in relation to returned remittance account received from the Auditor, the Auditor's report was taken up for action, it previously being laid over for the above supplement.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Auditor be accepted and printed in the next issue of the Worker.

Carried.

Adjourned 6:00 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

April 12, 1912.

Morning Session. Called to order 9:00 A. M. All members present.

General discussion of the question of the International President remaining in the International Offices.

Adjourned, 12:30, noon.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Afternoon Session. Called to order 1:30 P. M. All members present.

Whereas, The members of the Executive Board report numerous complaints from members of local unions of their respective districts of their inability to receive replies of correspondence and delay in receiving decisions.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we hereby direct the International President to remain in the office, unless called away as provided for in Article 23, Section 5, except in the discharge of his duties at conventions and Executive Board

Meetings in the interest of the Brotherhood.

Adjourned 6:00 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., April 13, 1912.

Meeting called to order 9:00 A. M. All members present.

Moved and seconded that the International President be instructed to notify the secretaries of the Local Unions that Article 23, Section 1, subscription for Electrical Workers, be complied with.

Carried.

The International Secretary was instructed to give the committee of two credentials so that their signatures might be placed with the Sangamon Loan & Trust Company.

Carried.

The following communication was received from International Secretary Colvin:

Springfield, Ill., April 12, 1912.
To the Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to the Trade Union Movement—Greeting:

At the Rochester Convention of our Brotherhood, where I was again unanimously re-elected International Secretary for the term ending January 1, 1914, I said that I would close my services as International Secretary when that term expired. I deemed it my duty as a trade unionist to devote my services in the future to fighting the menace of Socialism in the Labor Movement.

The fight made against our Brotherhood by the Socialist Movement and the Socialists individually, and as a party, was a bitter and malicious attack on the trade Union Movement of our country, with the purpose in view of destroying the Trade Unions in their advancement of the cause of the workers. President Gompers well said in the February issue of the "Federationist":

"In the hodge-podge of Socialist rant, whether the leaders of Socialism are in one breath calling for blood or in another washing their hands of it, the one thought usually sure to come out is that the policies of American trade unionism are utterly misleading and ruinous to labor. This cry comes from the Socialists, as we have said, on every occasion when they find an opportunity to get in a blow at the unions. Some of the Socialist leaders are members of trade unions, but in no instances are they trade unionists. They are fanatical and therefore unscrupulous Socialistic vote hunters. They are trying to supplant the trade union movement by a mass voting machine. As results of their manifold attempts to attain this purpose, they can sum up a few discreditable points of dis-

graceful success in a total failure. They have, to-wit, found themselves simultaneously with Otis, Kirby, Post & Co., attacking trade unionism and knifing its officials; they have, to some extent, as tumultuously self-professed 'labor men' confused the public mind with respect to labor's real policies and demands; they have, on the occasion of several large strikes, especially among unskilled or unorganized wage workers, substituted irreconcilable class hostility toward employers for the trade union sentiment that supports efforts to reach agreement in practical matters of hours, wages and conditions, which might be arranged between the two sides of the labor market in the occupation or industry immediately interested. And yet, with all their frothy and fiery propaganda, their party or parties, are continually in a state of internal disturbance and dissension and their leaders lost in fifty-seven varieties of Utopian dreams. All told, the net effect of their wish and their ceaseless endeavors to tear the trade unionism of this country to pieces is seen in the fact that the membership in the American Trade Unions has increased hundreds of thousands every year."

President Gompers correctly summed up the situation. It is evident socialism would destroy the Labor Movement.

The future of the Trade Unions of our country depends on the loyalty of the workers therein, and the continued respect of the whole American people. To protect and preserve this future and to maintain the principles of Trade Unionism against Socialism and its doctrine (also syndicalism, so called, but rather in fact, lawlessness and revolution), it should be the aim of every worker to fight for the cause of Trade Unionism untiringly.

To this end not only is it necessary for the workers in the Trade Unions to fight against Socialism therein, but as loyal citizens we owe it to our country to help maintain the objects for which it was founded, freedom and justice and a recognition of the rights of all the people.

The doctrines of class hatred being preached from one end of the nation to the other by Socialists is striking at our institutions and our laws and were it to succeed to any considerable degree, it would make impossible the advance of the workers, but instead would injure them and add burdens of greater weight than those that now afflict us.

Our organizations of labor have prospered through the years because they were strong for a real progress by constructive service. This service rendered by trade unionists has been the keystone in their arch of progress and while they

maintain their great work in aid of the workers by constructive service, they strengthen and add to the stability of the Trade Union Movement.

It is the duty of each of us to aid in this work be our service ever so slight.

The inroads of Socialist Propaganda today in the Trade Unions is greatly injuring their progress, and Socialists do spread their propaganda at the expense of the labor movement, yes, indeed, to its great injury.

As one who has been in a position to accurately estimate the injury done to Trade Unionism by the Socialists of the country and by the doctrine of Socialism, I feel it my simple duty to combat energetically and persistently the spread of the poison of Socialism among the workers. This has been my policy in the past and my whole service will be devoted to it in the future.

I have always felt it my duty in compliance with my obligations as a Trade Unionist and as an International Officer of a Trade Union, to use my best efforts against Socialism.

On account of the fight made against our Brotherhood during the past four years by the Socialists, who in party caucus, voted to back the Secession Movement of the Electrical Workers, which attitude consistent with their past advocacy of secessionism and dual organizations, our organization has been greatly injured by their strike-breaking and scabbing.

We were successful in defeating them in the Labor Movement and now in the decision of the courts of our country, which back up the action of the American Federation of Labor. Our victory was complete. Our vindication by the Labor Movement and the courts indicate a splendid future for our Brotherhood.

To the end that no such tactics or doctrines as Socialism represents can again be successful in an injury to the workers, I am going to do my part in aiding in the fight against this enemy of the trade unions and the toilers. Socialism is, indeed, its greatest enemy.

I therefore tender my resignation as International Secretary of the Brotherhood, to take effect June 1, 1912, and I shall devote my time in the future in the way that seems best to me—that of meeting the workers the country over and showing to them the menace of Socialism and its un-American, anti-Christian and anti-trade union doctrines and policies.

I shall always remain loyal to the principles of Trade Unionism in the future as I have in the past, and shall render at all times my best service in its

cause. I am convinced that I owe it to the trade union movement and our Brotherhood to devote my best effort in fighting Socialism by voice and pen.

I desire to thank my fellow-officers, both past and present, and the members generally and the officers and unions of the A. F. of L. for their loyalty and co-operation.

In closing I desire to say that I have always tried to advance the interests of the cause of our movement and have kept my obligations as a trade unionist and an officer of a trade union.

Wishing our Brotherhood and the Trade Union movement continued success and its members prosperity, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,
Peter W. Collins,
International Secretary International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Moved and seconded that the communication be received and made a part of the records.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Board adjourn until 7 P. M.

Carried.

Adjourned 6 P. M.

Night Session. Meeting called to order 7 P. M. All members present.

The following was unanimously adopted by the Board:

Whereas, After six and one-half years as our International Secretary, Peter W. Collins, has decided to leave us to take up another work, and

Whereas, During said time he has served our Brotherhood honestly and sincerely, and

Whereas, We exceedingly regret the loss of his services to our Brotherhood, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in executive session assembled, hereby extend to our International Secretary, Brother Peter W. Collins, our sincere congratulations in the stand he has taken and the steadfastness with which he met his opponents in their scurrilous attacks upon him and the organization, and wish him every success and Godspeed in his future undertakings, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes and a copy be published in the next issue of our official Journal, and an engrossed copy be presented to our International Secretary, Brother Peter W. Collins.

Adjourned 11 P. M.

(Signed) G. W. Whitford,
Secretary.

REPORT OF CERTIFIED AUDIT CO.

Springfield, Ill., April 9, 1912.
 Grand Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.

Gentlemen:—

In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers kept by the secretary and treasurer, covering the period of six months, ending with the close of business on January 31, 1912.

The general offices of the Brotherhood are located in the Pierik bldg., at Springfield, Ill., where the examination was made. During said six months, from August 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912, the officers in charge of the Brotherhood's funds were Peter W. Collins, secretary; W. A. Hogan, treasurer.

Relative to Rochester convention expense aggregating \$5430.32, same was disbursed by checks on special fund; check No. 106 for \$34.32 is held at office; checks outstanding aggregate \$229.56 and cancelled checks representing \$5166.44 were produced. The expense of said convention is to be vouchered and put through the books when outstanding checks come in. It is to be observed that the books show in the hands of the treasurer, W. A. Hogan, \$5,344.20.

Affidavit of the treasurer of the Certified Audit Company relative to the correctness of the following report is attached and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,
 Certified Audit Company.
 By Henry B. Henkel,
 Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Acting on the suggestion of the auditing committee of the executive board, statement of what is termed "Return Remittance Account" is herewith handed you.

Bal. audit of July 31,	
1911	\$ 159.17
Amt. received from 7-31-	
11 to 4-3-12.....	1129.10
Checks outstanding 4-3-12	370.42
	\$1658.67

Checks issued during
 same period.....\$1129.10

Bal. in bank 4-3-12.... 529.59 \$1658.67

This statement was not included in the report inasmuch as this account is not carried on the books of the Brotherhood. Whenever receipts in excess of the amount due are received, it is the practice of the management to deposit same and draw check for excess amount in favor of the remitter.

It is to be observed that of these checks \$370.42 were outstanding and that there is in this account \$529.59 to cover said checks and the balance shown by previous audit. Copy of statement of the Sangamon Loan & Trust Company with whom this account is carried is herewith handed you.

Certified Audit Company.

By L. L. Bacchus,
 Treasurer.

SANGAMON LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
 (Letter Head).

Springfield, Ill., April 10, 1912.
 Mr. L. L. Bacchus, Treasurer,
 Certified Audit Company,
 City.

Dear Sir:—

This is to certify that the balance to the credit of the Returned Remittance Account of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with this bank was \$529.59 on April 3, 1912.

Yours very truly,

Emil Eutz,
 Asst. Cashier.

The showing of the books is herewith presented, and with a view to convenient reference our report is divided and arranged as follows:

- A. Receipts.
- B. Disbursements.
- C. General ledger balances.
- D. Resources and liabilities.
- D 1. Sangamon Loan & Trust Co. (active account).
- E. Statement of bank balances.
- E 1. Checks outstanding January 31, 1912.
- E 2. Verification of cash.
- E 3. Checks outstanding April 3, 1912.
- F. Statement of advances made by general office.
- G. Salaries and expenses of grand officers.

—A—

Receipts from August 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912.

Cash on hand and in banks

July 31, 1911 (not including interest credited since in-junction).	\$101,947.56
Per capita	20,865.90
Initiation	2,783.00
Supplies	381.03
Buttons	21.75
Charms	1.00
Bonds	5.00
Dues	435.30
Electrical Worker	392.00
Interest	105.53
Refunds	600.00
Assessments—death benefit...	5,463.50
Local treasury return.....	4.30
Total	\$133,005.87

B.

Disbursements from August 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912:			
Organizing	\$	6,403.10	
Death claims	,	3,950.00	
Salaries—grand officers		2,999.98	
Salaries—employees		2,318.73	
Expense—grand officers		2,018.53	
Electrical Worker		869.31	
Supplies—general office		362.76	
Supplies—local unions		199.75	
Postage \$375. Express \$186.26		561.26	
Telegraph \$142.24. Telephone \$42.55		184.79	
Expense, general		1,146.89	
Per capita Am. Federation of Labor.....	\$	483.25	
Per capita, Bldg. Trades dept.....		400.00	
Per capita, Metal Trades dept.....		416.30	
Per capita, Union Label Trades dept.....		50.00	1,083.25
Light \$8.30. Rent \$408.00		17,300.80	2,969.74
Bonds		222.50	20,270.54
Office sundries		10.16	
Per capita refund		1,000.00	
Expense executive board		2,160.14	
A. F. of L. convention		1,304.28	
Building trades convention.....		498.75	
Chicago convention		91.53	
Rochester convention		2,124.07	
Advances		700.00	
	\$	30,626.08	
Cash on hand (not including interest credited by banks in which funds are held up by injunctions).....		102,379.79	\$133,005.87

C.

General ledger balances January 31, 1912:

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	\$102,379.79	
General fund	9,414.55	
Organizing fund		9.37
District council fund.....		25,160.28
Convention fund		36,675.22
Defense fund		101.50
Death benefit fund		13,865.03
Reserve fund		37,584.39
Death claim—E. B. Lawrence		100.00
Advances	1,201.45	
Emergency fund	500.00	
	\$113,495.79	\$113,495.79

D.

Statement of resources and liabilities, January 31, 1912. (Including non-ledger items.)

RESOURCES.

Cash deposited in banks	\$102,379.79
Advances	1,201.45
General fund	9,414.55
Emergency fund (Peter W. Collins, custodian)	500.00
Interest credited by banks since injunction	14,362.26
Furniture and fixtures (estimated by committee).....	1,612.15
Supplies on hand (estimated by committee)	798.68
	\$130,268.88

LIABILITIES.

District council fund	\$ 25,160.28
Surplus apportioned:	
Organizing fund	9.37
Convention fund	36,675.22
Defense fund	101.50
Death benefit fund	13,865.03
Reserve fund	37,584.39
	<u>88,235.51</u>
Death claim—E. B. Lawrence	100.00
Surplus unapportioned	<u>16,773.09</u>
	\$130,268.88

D 1.

Sangamon Loan and Trust Company. (Active account.)	
Park balance 7-31-11	\$ 14,127.53
Receipts 8-1-11 to 1-31-12	31,058.31
Checks out 1-31-12	<u>5,672.42</u>
	\$ 50,858.26
Checks out 7-31-11	3,676.10
Disbursements 8-1-11 to 1-31-12	30,626.08
Bank balances 1-31-12	13,974.48
Secretary's balance 1-31-12	2,581.60
This amount was deposited February 10, 1912.	50,585.26

E.

Statement of bank balances January 31, 1912:

	Bal. Chgd.	Int. Crdt.	Bal. Report-
	on Books.	by Banks.	ed by Banks.
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co. Springfield, Ill.....	\$ 8,302.06		\$ 13,974.48
*Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.....	1,500.00	257.31	1,757.31
State National Bank, Springfield, Ill.....	3,079.46		3,079.46
+Guardian Savings & Tr. Co., Cleveland, O.....	13,600.00	2,352.88	2,452.88
+Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.....	19,246.66	3,303.79	22,550.45
+Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.....	15,200.00	2,609.16	17,809.16
+Citizens Sav. & Tr. Co., Cleveland, O.....	17,300.00	2,969.74	20,270.54
+Superior Sav. & Tr. Co., Cleveland, O.....	16,225.00	2,785.10	19,010.10
+W. A. Hogan, treasurer, New York, N. Y.....	5,344.20	84.28	428.48
P. W. Collins, sec'y., bal. April, '11, receipts.....	.01		.01
P. W. Collins, sec'y., bal. January receipts.....	2,581.60		2,581.60
	<u>\$102,379.79</u>	<u>\$ 14,262.26</u>	<u>\$103,914.47</u>

ADJUSTMENT.

Balance on books February 1, 1912.....	\$102,379.79
Interest credited since injunction.....	14,362.26
Checks outstanding January 31, 1912.....	<u>5,672.42</u>
	\$122,414.47
Amount withdrawn from Guardian Savings & Trust Company	13,500.00
Amount paid out by W. A. Hogan, treasurer.....	<u>5,000.00</u>
	18,500.00
	<u>\$103,914.47</u>

NOTE.—The balances in Cleveland banks were furnished us by telegram by W. B. Stewart. The balance in hands of W. A. Hogan, treasurer, furnished by the Mercantile National bank, New York.

E 1.

Checks outstanding January 31, 1912:	87	100.00	
3585	710.00	88	25.05
3776	500.00	92	100.00
3793	135.00	99	131.00
3844R	134.00	4002	150.00
3918	100.00	6	58.95
68	58.59	9	150.00
72	48.06	11	26.84

*Interest to November 1, 1911.

+Bank bal. \$880.38 estimated interest on \$13,500 withdrawn \$1572.50.

†Interest to January 1, 1912.

‡\$5,000 withdrawn and paid out at Rochester convention, but had not been disbursed through books on January 31, 1912.

32	.....	30.00	47	.....	51.90	\$5,672.42
33	.....	10.00	13	.....	68.00	
34	.....	18.59	15	.....	5.25	
35	.....	500.00	17	.....	10.85	
36	.....	82.00	19	.....	100.00	
37	.....	88.00	21	.....	150.00	
38	.....	55.16	22	.....	195.25	
39	.....	300.00	23	.....	143.62	
40	.....	150.00	24	.....	54.37	
41	.....	100.00	25	.....	118.05	
42	.....	61.39	26	.....	51.00	
43	.....	310.20	27	.....	58.50	
44	.....	57.75	28	.....	78.19	
45	.....	113.95	29	.....	100.00	
46	.....	5.16	30	.....	97.75	
			31	.....	80.00	

E 2.

Verification of cash—Statement of funds. April 3, 1912:

Sangamon Loan & Trust Company.....	\$ 20,191.75
Sangamon Loan & Trust Company.....	1,500.00
State National Bank.....	3,079.46
Guardian Sav. & Trust Company.....	100.00
Cleveland Trust Company.....	19,246.68
Society for Savings	15,200.00
Citizens Savings & Trust Company.....	17,300.80
Superior Savings & Trust Company.....	16,225.00
W. A. Hogan, treasurer.....	5,344.20
P. W. Collins, bal. April 1911 receipts.....	.01
Amount paid by Guardian Savings & Trust Co. to F. J. Sullivan and J. W. Murphy.....	13,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$111,687.88
Checks outstanding April 3, 1912.....	9,360.96 \$102,326.92
	<hr/>
Cash balance general ledger, January 31.....	\$102,379.79
Receipts February 1 to April 3.....	20,933.82
	<hr/>
	\$123,313.61
Disbursements, February 1 to April 3.....	20,986.69
	\$102,326.92

E 3.

Nos.	Checks outstanding April 3, 1912:	Nos.	
3585	\$710.00	61	60.00
3776	500.00	62	20.00
93	135.00	66	36.79
3844R	134.00	67	57.37
3968	58.59	70	10.00
72	48.06	71	10.00
87	100.00	72	15.00
92	100.00	73	9.60
4021	150.00	81	150.00
28	78.19	82	50.00
34	18.59	83	50.00
35	500.00	84	50.00
60	77.20	85	150.00
61	500.00	86	100.00
4148	62.53	87	200.00
49	150.00	88	50.00
52	700.00	90	260.67
56	100.00	91	160.00
58	195.50	92	60.00
59	32.58	93	20.00
60	160.00	94	75.00
		95	73.02

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.

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Nos.		Nos.	
96	53.60	7	83.65
97	29.40	8	188.00
98	100.00	9	500.50
99	38.00	10	75.00
1200	50.00	11	208.00
1	208.00	12	66.82
2	166.00	13	4.60
3	133.00	14	150.00
4	133.00	15	134.07
5	133.00	16	81.80
6	500.00	17	71.00
		18	75.83 \$9,360.96

F.

Statement of advances made by general office, August 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912:

	Bal. due 7-31-11	Advanced	Repaid	Bal. due 1-31-12
P. W. Collins	\$ 76.45			\$ 76.45
F. J. Sullivan	300.00			300.00
J. J. Reid	150.00			150.00
E. G. Smith	50.00			50.00
J. P. Noonan	125.00			125.00
*E. B. Coleman	100.00			100.00
W. S. Godshall	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Frank Fisher	100.00			100.00
P. F. Lenihan		75.00	75.00	
Raymond Cleary		225.00	150.00	75.00
Frank Swor		100.00	100.00	
Harvey Raven		75.00	75.00	
E. C. Dickinson		100.00	100.00	
Chas. P. Ford		100.00	100.00	
S. J. Fay		100.00	100.00	
Paul McNally		100.00	100.00	
G. W. Whitford		75.00		75.00
G. M. Bugniazet		100.00		100.00
L. C. Grasser		100.00		100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,101.45	\$1,100.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,201.45

G

Statement of salaries and expenses paid to grand officers during six months ending January 31, 1912:

Salary	Expense
F. J. McNulty.....\$1,046.00	\$ 943.54

L. L. Bacchus, treasurer, of the Certified Audit Company, upon his oath, states that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the foregoing report of examination of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a true and correct statement of condition as dis-

F. W. Collins.....	1,004.00	281.00
J. P. Noonan.....	799.98	692.70
W. A. Hogan.....	150.00	101.29

closed by the books, checks and vouchers in the Springfield office.

(Signed) L. L. Bacchus,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April 1912.

(Seal) Meritt A. Gifford,
Notary Public.

*We find an expense account of \$87.00 filed and allowed to E. B. Coleman leaving his advance at \$13.00 instead of \$100.00 as shown.

The trades unions of Peekskill, N. Y., here have made good progress during the past year. All organizations have increased in membership and effectiveness. The retail clerks recently organized and have succeeded in reducing their hours from 82 per week to 68, and the interest in the central body is keen.

Printers of St. Thomas, Ont., have secured an increase of wages without friction.

Carpenters of Newport, Vt., have secured shorter workday without decrease.

Milk teamsters of Boston have secured better conditions and higher pay as a result of a short strike.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, The Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has taken from the ranks our beloved Brother, Frederick Kienzlen,

Resolved, That the members of the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, here assembled, rise in silent meditation in respect to our late Brother, Frederick Kienzlen, in whom the members feel in a deep sense the loss they have sustained in the death of him who was a man of large heart and broad sympathy. His was a strong, manly form, in which dwelt a soft soul. We commend those very near to him in their time of sorrow and affliction to Him alone who can show the light in the time of darkness,

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing family and friends, and that we cherish his example in grateful remembrance and pledge ourselves to increase our efforts to maintain and forward the work, and the principle so manifested in him.

G. W. Whitford,
M. J. Conroy,
Edw. J. Gibbon,
Charles J. Reed,
Committee.

EDITORIAL

By PETER W. COLLINS.

GETTING RESULTS. The way one works determines the results one gets. If good judgment and energy are intelligently applied then real returns are the result.

Men too often discuss the rule for success, but neglect the means for getting it.

Of course there are different kinds and degrees of success, yet those who strive for it are bound to get returns that count.

Men speak of opportunities as of the future when they ought to seek them now—the future never comes.

While it is true that advice comes easy, yet it is also true that suggestion helps.

Real energy is not necessarily haste and hustle, but it is well directed, intelligent effort and well directed effort always pays.

PRINCIPLES. Many men fail to appreciate the superiority of principle over impulse.

Of course it is true that impulse may be right, yet it isn't safe to bank on it being right. Now the man who bases his judgment on impulse takes a chance, and there are too many chances being taken. Good judgment is a splendid asset and it comes from right reason. Right reason excludes impulse and acts on principle. Acting hastily invariably means acting rashly and the returns on either is a detriment not an asset.

If we try to reason right we can reason right even though we fail once in a while.

But we can certainly make real progress by trying to reason right rather than stay in the rut by poor judgment.

BEING RIGHT. The man who is right should never quit, for in the end right is bound to win.

It is true that in the fight to maintain right comes the test of men. This test strengthens and helps men to remain men.

In all great causes men are tried in the melting pot and while the trial at times is indeed severe yet the victory overcometh all.

Men may boast of their conquest by talent and genius but unless their talent and genius is used in a just cause they lose even though they win.

Right knows no two different interpretations and a clear mind cannot confuse it with wrong. While there are always two sides to a question there is only one right side.

Being right is more than personal satisfaction.

While the man who is right takes personal satisfaction in being right

yet he knows he is doing not only a personal duty by being right, but a public duty, by maintaining it.

The press is a great factor for the common good—unless perverted.

If we could only do the things we pretend to do, how little there would be left for us to do.

Never measure a man by your opinion of him—but on his merits.

Determination is a splendid trait when used in a righteous cause.

A man's confidence in himself is his best encouragement and it can't be violated.

The trouble with many men is that they allow whims to take the place of reason.

A decent ambition always has a fair opportunity.

A word to the wise is seldom a word of wisdom.

When bluster takes the place of argument there's bound to be a Waterloo.

Common sense seldom airs itself on the house tops.

The man with a grouch is nursing a cancer.

The man who fails to read keeps in the rear.

A little knowledge may be a dangerous thing, but it's helped many a man over a puddle.

A high collar is not the only indication of a Daniel Webster brain.

The man who talks longest usually has the least to say.

Men who can give five minute orations are really in demand.

The man who is fearful of having his motives misconstrued will make little progress.

The failure to appreciate the importance of duty and the doing of it, is usually the rock of failure.

Criticism for exercise is a poor pastime; it invariably reacts.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month o o

Members' receipts received from Local Unions from March 11 to April 10,

1912:	From	To		
L. U.				
6	59251	59651	90037	90086
9	116511	116900	13708	.....
12	217568	217580	13725	.....
23	123899	123938	13696	.....
24	92968	92987	214181	214286
34	135836	135848	95790	95792
38	87001	87006	52596	52598
41	111443	111538	51484	51503
49	94696	94784	336	64542
52	125195	125250	340	16400
52	88501	88532	358	26355
61	27651	27750	361	26524
61	28648	28716	369	26537
61	27391	27400	377	164457
68	5225	5250	381	120898
68	51001	51066	384	123483
69	62251	62270	396	123489
80	29855	29870	402	28986
85	171582	171750	404	29000
86	51889	51988	419	161433
96	179671	179723	427	29809
102	174773	174805	430	29814
103	200091	206308	442	140291
104	91291	91416	481	140372
108	13706	13729	501	198269
115	143251	143281	503	198399
117	209349	209385	503	23936
124	97359	97470	527	31993
135	49475	49486	528	84841
136	19854	19877	534	85000
140	31671	31705	536	223448
141	89677	89700	541	223450
141	145501	145557	565	84061
149	93186	93224	581	84188
164	25387	25450	588	126188
184	18497	18504	592	126190
187	18800	18810	595	126270
189	20377	20386	595	54773
190	78853	78878	596	54786
212	192751	192767	617	35310
212	119989	120000	679	130725
233	19431	19457	679	130755
238	139555	139564	680	5184
247	66983	67500	682	5582
247	188251	188343	695	120159
254	216438	216478	696	120154
255	205546	.....	697	120155
255	205555	.....	697	98299
255	205559	205573	702	98326
259	50282	50310	702	212911
262	117751	117790	702	213000
267	82853	82957	702	159001
268	22662	22671	703	159107
270	22818	22827	707	75752
277	23225	23229	708	75789

709.....	189859	189887
709.....	189840	189841
709.....	189845	.....
710.....	100542	100570
713.....	76618	76650
714.....	72961	73062
716.....	174001	174009
5.....	21535	21539
5.....	21608	21642
5.....	21651	21671
L. U. No. 5—Nos. 21603, 21480, 21493,		
21495, 21500, 21505, 21525, 21526, 21545,		
21547, 21553, 21559, 21573, 21586.		

MISSING RECEIPTS

L. U. No. 49—Nos. 94693, 94694, 94695.
L. U. No. 189—No. 20384.
L. U. No. 190—No. 78871.
L. U. No. 233—Nos. 19430, 19454, 19455.
L. U. No. 292 — Nos. 214277, 214281,
214282, 214283, 214284, 214285.
L. U. No. 340—No. 19391. inc. 19396.
L. U. No. 381—Nos. 123661, inc. 123665.
L. U. No. 536—Nos. 120233, inc. 120235.
L. U. No. 581—No. 38354.
L. U. No. 702—Nos. 105977 and 106015.
L. U. No. 708—No. 106541.
L. U. No. 5—Nos. 21643, inc. 21650.

A CLEAR DECLARATION.

Convention of American Federation of Labor Unanimously Adopts Pertinent Recommendations—Scession Doomed.

The adjustment committee in the Atlanta Convention, aside from dealing with all the specific cases referred to it, concluded its report with a clear declaration—one craft, one organization—and recommended its adoption. The declaration was unanimously concurred in. The declaration and recommendations are as follows:

"Before closing the report the committee on adjustment wishes to make the following declaration and recommendations: Whatever argument or excuse there might have been in the past for the existence of two organizations of the one craft, we now believe that such argument or excuse is absent. It is the opinion of the committee on adjustment, many of whose members have had to deal with disputes caused by the existence of two organizations of one craft for many years, that the time has arrived for the American Federation of Labor to openly and emphatically declare itself to the effect that, large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. Therefore your committee recommends that this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor goes squarely on record in favor of the above declaration, and your committee further recommends that this convention instruct the president and

the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to carry into effect the principles and purposes involved in this declaration—one craft, one organization."

In the discussion which followed Treasurer Lennon asked if the declaration might not be construed as being in more or less opposition to the action of the Scranton convention on the subject of organization, in that in some instances organizations have the right to contain all the people engaged in the industry. Replying to Treasurer Lennon, Chairman James O'Connell of the adjustment committee, made this statement:

"We had in mind just what Delegate Lennon speaks of, which is not the intention of the committee at all. The motion of the committee recognizes that the trades have that right, but the committee wants this declaration to go out, that if a faction of a trade breaks away or the organization splits, the portion that goes on the outside may know at the very start that there can be no recognition of two divisions of that organization in this Federation, nor can some faction of a craft not yet affiliated with the organization that is affiliated here, some independent portion of a trade on the outside, hold out with the hope that in the future it is possible for that portion of that craft to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It does not interfere in any way with the decision and declaration of the Scranton convention. It recognizes fully the rights of the miners as they are now organized."

It will be noted that by the action taken seceding and dual organizations will hereafter be permanently denied recognition by the American Federation of Labor.

DON'TS FOR ELECTRICAL WORKER.

Don't forget your meeting night.

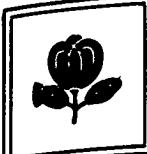
Don't forget to subscribe for The Worker.

Don't be afraid to ask questions when a matter is not clear to you.

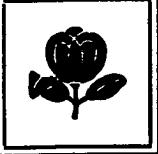
Don't forget that the majority must rule.

Don't think the boss cannot get along without you. When you die the business will go on just the same.

Don't spend your wages trying to make a good fellow of yourself when you are working, and have to depend on others when you are out of work or sick.



Reports of Officers ... and Organizers ...



Louisville, Ky., April 6, 1912.

To Editor Electrical Worker,

Dear Sir and Brother:

Work in the several towns of Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky, where I have recently been, like Louisville, my present location, is very good for this season of the year. All members of 369 are working except less than a score in number, who struck the Weissinger-Gaulbert job one week ago. Obedient to the mandates of the Louisville Building Trades Council the men laid down their tools without a murmur, and their willing response to the call for assistance speaks well, I am sure, for the character and steadfast altruism of the members of 369 as trade unionists. The chief contention of the trades is the intrenchment of the I. A. fitters on the job, the U. A. fitters being in full recognition of the local central body and building trades council. Craftsmen of Louisville are each day getting a fairer, clearer and more comprehensive meaning of the real purpose for which they send their international delegates into annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

They realize that international organizations (and some would-be, too) become involved in trade as well as other kinds of disputes, and like local unions of international bodies or members of a local union, must submit their grievances to some properly constituted authority for adjustment.

Members and local unions take their differences to their international officers, whose final decision they have obligated themselves to respect, whether the decision is for or against them.

Likewise, international bodies in controversy or dispute, seeking justice and a square deal, appeal to their higher constituted authority or parent body, the American Federation of Labor. There the points at issue are given careful and thorough consideration by several hundred honest, able, and as we, the rank and file, who have first tried them out in our own local unions, know them to be the most capable men in our ranks. These men, constituting the highest court of labor, hand down a decision that is final for all time to come. The unsuccessful litigant sometimes starts a brainstorm campaign to win friends and sympathizers in his nefarious revolt to baffle the movement and ravish the principles of trade unionism.

Men in the movement are crying, shame! Time was when we could devote

of conditions and securing a fairer and more equitable compensation for our labor than that which we receive today. But now, as in the past, some of our spare time, at least, must be given to the study of dual and secessionism and how to successfully combat their bad influences. Such I know for the past year or more has been the case in Louisville. But during this time the central body and Building Trades Council have been kept clean of dual and secessionism, due to the firm and unwavering stand of those bodies upon the decisions and rulings of the A. F. of L. Much time has been wasted at their meetings, especially that of the Building Trades Council, in order that the delegates might be fully enlightened upon the "rebel" situation. And meetings of the local unions in turn have been unnecessarily prolonged in receiving word back from the councils as to what their full duty is to loyal locals and the stand they should take against the disloyal and dual locals.

The wage-worker here has been well drilled and his education upon dualism full and thorough or the affiliated mechanics would not walk out to a man!

While the rank and file of this and many other cities have learned the cost of dual and secessionism, and are willing and ready to fight for its extermination in the present conflicts they have to face, yet I believe a more vigorous and systematic campaign of education upon those subjects should be carried directly into the local union of every international body.

Our last convention, which was most successful and harmonious from every point of view, at the instigation of our International Secretary unanimously concurred to co-operate with the A. F. of L. and international bodies to further the important feature of industrial education. Would later like to submit for consideration a plan whereby not only the hundreds and thousands added to the fold annually but also old members may be fortified against the silvery oratory of false gods, who in one international after another are continuously leading good men out and away from the movement.

In closing, I want to say the decision in the famous Louis Gelb suit is being hailed by our friends and members with a vigorous spirit of confidence in our Brotherhood, and joy and gladness reigns supreme all along the line. It is a common remark to hear and make to another: "I told you so, all the time."

With best wishes — *Fraternally*

**Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.**

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor,
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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International President - - - F. J. McNulty
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

International Secretary - - Peter W. Collins
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

International Treasurer - - W. A. Hogan
50 East 59th St., New York City.

International Vice-President - G. M. Bugnizet
323 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

International Vice-President - James P. Noonan
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

International Vice-President - L. C. Grassner
2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

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First District - - - G. W. Whitford
566 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District - - - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.

Third District - - - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District - - - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Fifth District - - - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District - - - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Seventh District - - - H. M. Scott
Care Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.

11

**What the Labor Press Says on
Decision in Cleveland Court
Favor of Brotherhood**

(Editorial in Cleveland Federationist.)

The outcome of the case of Geib vs. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is now a matter of history, and so far as it local phase can be considered, it is a closed incident.

The outcome of this now world-famous

case is a decided victory for the trade union movement as emphasized by the parent body, the American Federation of Labor, and it is encouraging to all consistent adherents of the cause or organized labor to know that the courts recognized our organizations and their constitutions.

Too much cannot be said in eulogy of Judge Phillips for the consistent and conservative method in which he has covered all the technicalities contained in the evidence submitted by both sides to this controversy, and we have no hesitancy in stating that Judge Phillips' opinion in the Geib case will be made a precedent in many cases of a similar character that are bound to come up in the future.

The position that has been taken by the American Federation of Labor Executive Board with reference to the dual organization of Electrical Workers (known as the Reid Electrical Workers) has been indicated by this decision by Judge Phillips, and proves conclusively that if such matters are left to a court, the right of a parent body to compel the members of subordinate bodies to live up to its constitution will be upheld, and this means that in the future those men who seek only their self-aggrandizement through the unfortunate doings of their friends, will not find it so easy to get a following as has been the case in the past.

Another point that has been well covered in the opinion of Judge Phillips is evidenced in the strong though conservative language of the opinion in the rights of the Executive Board and the members under the constitution, and will bring more forcibly to the minds of the union men the words used by the great leader of the trade union movement:

"Membership in our organization is voluntary, but duty is obligatory."

Let us remember these words, and try at all times to do our duty according to the laws laid down in our constitution, with the assurance that if we do so, there will be no cause for such trouble as has visited the Electrical Workers' organization, and with the added hope that the opinion of Judge Phillips will forever kill duality in the Electrical Workers or any other organization.

**CLEVELAND ELECTRICIANS JOIN
MCNULTY BROTHERHOOD.**

**Court Decision Convinces Local That
They Were Wrong in Seceding and
Vote to Reaffiliate.**

(The Labor News, Worcester, Mass.,
March 30, 1912.)

Local 38 of Cleveland, which was one of the first to secede from the Brother-

hood of Electrical Workers just following the convention which last week was decided to have been illegally held, by Judge Phillips in the Court of Common Pleas, has, according to a letter received by President George H. Miller of Local 96, voted to reaffiliate with the Brotherhood after being with the Reid faction for three years.

The following is the letter received from Business Agent McIntyre of Cleveland by Mr. Miller:

Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1912.

Mr. George H. Miller, care
of Labor News, Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother: Just a few words to let you know the stand that Local 38 of Cleveland, Ohio, took and also our future address.

Local 38 had a special meeting on Monday, March the 25th, and voted unanimously to join our forces again.

There was probably 225 members at the meeting when the vote was taken, which was at 12:30 Tuesday morning.

After the amalgamation our office will be at 502 Superior building, Cleveland, Ohio, where we will be pleased to hear from any electrical worker who is interested in the Cleveland situation. With best wishes I am, yours fraternally,

A. W. MCINTYRE,
Business Agent Local Union 38.

San Diego Plumbers secured increase from \$4.50 to \$5 per day without strike.

The paper hangers of Springfield, O., after being on strike less than two weeks, have reached an amicable adjustment with practically all of the firms and are back at work again.

TOLL OF RAILROADS.

Deaths and Injuries Continue Unabated Consequent Upon the Operation of Big Transportation Lines.

The news letter has been making a feature of the terrible slaughter of employees and passengers on railroads. In 11 days 35 were killed and 83 injured; this is the incomplete record culled from obscure items in the public press: At McKendare, W. Va., on Dec. 27, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, two employees were killed and 5 passengers injured. Cause of wreck not determined. At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Dec. 28, 2 were killed on a West Shore grade crossing. At Sharon, North Dakota, on Dec. 29, 20 passengers were killed and 8 injured on the Great Northern; cause of the accident given being split rails. At St. Peters, Mo., on Jan. 1, 14 persons

were injured on the Wabash; cause given was "train jumped the track." At Farley, Minn., on Jan. 1, 1 person was killed and 16 were injured, on the Minnesota and International Railway. No cause for wreck reported. At Wright, Kansas, 2 employees were killed and 12 passengers injured on the Santa Fe. Cause given, collision. At Fairview, Md., an employee caught his foot in an unguarded frog and was killed on the B. & O. R. R., Jan. 6. At Welch, Minn., 20 persons were seriously injured on the Chicago Great Western, Jan. 5. Cause, broken rails. On Jan. 5, at McKenney, Va., 3 employees were killed and 5 injured, on the Seaboard Air Line. Cause given, train jumped the track. On Jan. 5 at Pratts, Conn., 2 persons were killed on an unguarded grade crossing of the New Haven Road. At Deiblers, Pa., a minister was killed by the Pennsylvania R. R. on an unguarded grade crossing. One man was killed and 3 injured at Homestead, N. Y., on the Long Island R. R. Cause given, "train ran away and became unmanageable." For years the American Federation of Labor has been urging adequate safety appliances on railroads and especially all steel cars. No better illustration of the value of all steel cars has been made than a recent accident that occurred on the New York Central near Cleveland, when a fast passenger train of five cars, all steel, jumped the track and turned over while the train was going 70 miles an hour. Not a passenger was seriously hurt, not a bone was broken among all the passengers. Such precautions, if generally adopted, would prove profitable to the railroad companies, and the public.

Do not knock our Worker if you do not help to make it interesting by seeing that a monthly letter is sent by your Press Secretary.

"TAG DAY" NETS GOOD SUM.

The four hundred wives and daughters of the men who are striking for higher wages on the Illinois Central Railroad had a most successful "tag day" of their own in Chicago recently. It is stated that the total results of the "tag day" was the collection of \$15,000. All of the money collected will be used in aiding those of the strikers whose families are in want.

Don't speak of the faults of your fellowman without referring to your own. Remember we all have them.

Don't stay away from your local meetings because you don't like some of the local officers.

OBITUARY

Chas. Cox, L. U. 534, New York.
F. Granmann, L. U. 267, Schenectady.
Wm. Montgomery, L. U. 134, Chicago.
Eugene McLaughlin, L. U. 381, Chicago.
R. Radtke, L. U. 9, Chicago.
J. O. Peterson, L. U. 134, Chicago.
Thos. McDonald, L. U. 233, Colorado
Springs.
Otto John, L. U. 534, New York.
L. M. Rowe, L. U. 85, Schenectady.
John Gulic, L. U. 534, New York.
Fred Kienzlen, L. U. 534, New York.
John Donohue, L. U. 134, Chicago.
Peter Naas, L. U. 9, Chicago.
Edw. Looby, L. U. 9, Chicago.
W. H. Scott, L. U. 23, St. Paul.

The Federal Guarantee to the States of a Republican Form of Government

By W. D. McNulty

(Continued.)

"To this accidental source of error may be added the artifice of some celebrated authorities, whose writings have been a great share in forming the modern standard of political opinions. Being subjects of either an absolute or a limited monarchy, they have endeavored to heighten the advantages or palliate the evils of these forms, by placing in comparison with them the vices and defects of the republican, and citing as a specimen of the latter the turbulent democracies of ancient Greece and modern Italy. Under the confusion of names, it has been an easy task to transfer to a republic observations applicable to a democracy only; and among others, the observation that it can never be established but among a small number of people, living within a small compass of territory.

"Such a fallacy may have been the less perceived, as most of the popular governments of antiquity were of the democratic species; and even in modern Europe, to which we owe the great principle of representation, no example is seen of a government wholly popular, and founded, at the same time, wholly upon that principle. If Europe has the merit of discovering this great mechanical power in government, by the simple agency of which the will of the largest political body may be concentrated and its force directed to any object which the public good requires, America can claim the merit of making the discovery the basis of unmixed and extensive republics.||

Alexander Hamilton, in a letter in *The Federalist*, says:

"The difference most relied on between the American and other republics consists in the principle of representation, which is the pivot on which the former moves and which is supposed to have been unknown to the latter, or at least to the ancient part of them. * * * The true distinction between these and the American government lies in the total exclusion of the people, in their collective capacity, from any share in the latter, and not in the total exclusion of the representatives of the people from the administration of the former. The distinction, however, thus qualified, must

be admitted to leave a most advantageous superiority in favor of the United States."*

These letters are quoted here quite fully for the reason that both Madison and Hamilton are often misquoted in support of direct legislation by its advocates, and these citations should be sufficient to show the decided opinion which these men held on the subject.

THE JUDICIARY IS INCLUDED IN THE ATTACK.

The advocates of this "direct" plan of government have so far confined their attacks principally to the legislative branch. If it is lawful to abolish the legislative function, why, we may ask, is it not lawful to abolish the judicial and the executive powers they have delegated to their representatives, and resolve all the departments of government in the people, and without amending the Constitution? Why not return to the earlier method of bringing the people together in districts to pass judgment, as was done in ancient times, when our remote ancestors came together in the German forests twice in the month, at the full moon and the new moon, and listened to the disputes between members of the tribe, awarding judgment to the plaintiff by clashing their shields and spears and to the defendant by murmuring; these assemblages when transported to England at the time of the Saxon invasion being known as the Witenagemotes.

For we see now that the judiciary is not to be left out of these modern ideas of republican government. Not content with limiting the powers of judges by legislation, in the trial of cases, one State has planned a recall of its judges by constitutional enactment and another State has submitted the recall of judges to Congress in an original draft, with a hope, no doubt, of "popularizing" their legal opinions. President Taft in a recent speech in New York likened the office of a judge under such restrictions to that of a chairman of a political convention, a criticism which it justly deserves.

In such instances of "direct" government, sober "second" thought is needed, and we should consider well the admonition of Hamilton, that "without judges laws are no laws, and without the courts there can be no civilization."

HOW MAY WE ENFORCE THE GUARANTEE PROVISION?

Assuming, therefore, that direct legislation is inconsistent with a republican form of government, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, in what way is this guarantee to be made binding on the States?

The Supreme Court has had this question before it in the case of *Luther vs. Bordon*.* This case was decided in 1845, Chief Justice Taney wrote the opinion of the court. The action grew out of the so-called "Dorr's Rebellion," in Rhode Island.

At the time of the adoption of our Federal Constitution, Rhode Island continued in force the royal charter granted by Charles II, in 1664, which granted suffrage in only a very limited measure. Popular requests for a constitutional revision were repeatedly denied by the legislature. Finally, in 1841, a convention was called by those individuals at the head of the movement for a new charter, and a constitution was adopted, which was approved by the vote of a majority of the citizens of the State. In attempting to put the new constitution into effect the leaders of the movement were resisted by the government existing under the charter, and Dorr, the new governor, was imprisoned.

The *Luther* case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court for Rhode Island, in an action of trespass, brought by a member of the Dorr government against a marshal acting under the old charter, who had broken into the plaintiff's house with a search warrant issued for the plaintiff. The theory upon which the case was brought into the Supreme Court was that, by the denial of the right of suffrage to its citizens, the old government was not republican and its acts were, therefore, void.

The court, however, refused to pass upon the issue and held that the question of which of the two contending governments—the charter government or the government set up under the new constitution—was the legitimate one, was one for the determination of the political authorities; that the Constitution had reposed the power of deciding the question in Congress, which had in turn conferred it by law on the President; and that when the President had made his decision the courts were bound to take notice of his decision and to follow it. As the President had recognized the old, or the charter, government the court could not take any other position and the appeal was, therefore, decided for the defendant.

In *Taylor v. Marshall* and *Backham* (178 U. S., 571), the court refused to interfere in favor of either of the rival claimants to the governorship of Kentucky, Chief Justice Fuller saying: "It was long ago settled that the enforcement of this guarantee (Article 4, Section 4) belonged to the political department (citing *Luther v. Bordon*), and when that department had decided, the courts were bound to take notice of the decision and follow it."

The argument of Daniel Webster, who was counsel for the defendant in the *Luther* case, was a notable one. It contained a masterly statement of the American system of government, first recognizing that the people are the source of all political power, but that as the exercise of governmental powers by the people themselves is impracticable, they must be exercised by representatives of the people."

It is well to recall here that Chief Justice Taney succeeded Chief Justice Marshall. And while Taney was a man of great mental power and legal attainments, patient and conscientious, and many of his decisions are fit to rank with those of his great predecessor, he was, unlike Marshall, a strict constructionist. This he evidenced in the case of *Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts* (4 Howard, 591), which was the first case brought before the court involving a boundary dispute between two States. In this case Taney dissented from the majority of the court, holding that the court was without jurisdiction, the question being a political one. This was in 1837. He also wrote for the court the opinion in the famous case of *Kentucky vs. Denison* (24 Howard, 66), in 1861, in which a writ of mandamus to compel the surrender of a fugitive from justice by the Governor of Ohio, was refused on the ground that the Supreme Court could not coerce a State officer in the discharge of his duties; and that the State might perform the duty imposed on it by the Constitution, or not, as it saw fit. The position of Justice Taney in both of these cases has been overruled by subsequent decisions of the court, for boundary disputes between States are now frequently heard and decided on the merits by the court, and the power of Congress to impose duties on a State officer and to compel their discharge by mandamus has been often upheld.

THE SUPREME COURT SHOULD EXERCISE JURISDICTION IN A PROPER CASE ARISING UNDER THE GUARANTEE PROVISION.

The Supreme Court in its early history showed a hesitancy in enforcing its decisions, and a timidity, wise perhaps,

*7 Howard, 1.

in matters of jurisdiction, that would probably not be exhibited today.

That the Supreme Court may exercise powers not expressly given by the wording of the Constitution, no one doubts. These powers are only such, however, as are necessarily implied by the instrument considered as a whole.

As an instance, the Supreme Court has exercised the right of declaring statutes, both of the States and of Congress, void as against the provisions of the Federal Constitution, yet there is not to be found in the Constitution a clause expressly conferring that power. Since the case of *Marbury v. Madison* it is conceded that this power is rightfully exercised, although it is constantly assailed and criticised as dangerous to republican institutions. It is not based on any idea that the judiciary is superior to the legislature. Many who defend it say that the right is implied from the provision conferring power in cases arising under the Constitution, and particularly in Article VI, Section 2, making the Federal Constitution the supreme law of the land. The true source of the right arises from the nature of our government, and is traced in its history. The Constitution is the fundamental or paramount law. It has always been the duty of the courts to say what is the law. Therefore, in determining the law, it is often the duty of the courts to declare any act of any legislature which conflicts with the Constitution to be null and void. Chancellor Kent approved of an exercise of this power by the courts.*

Even under the unwritten constitution of England, Lord Coke declared that the common law controlled the acts of Parliament and adjudged them void when they were against natural right or reason (see Dr. Bonham's case, 8 Coke, 118).

Having thus the power to pass upon the validity of legislative, and even constitutional enactments by the states, as affected by the restrictions and limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, is there any logical or consistent reason for excepting an issue arising under the guarantee provision of the Federal Constitution from the jurisdiction of the court? Is it not desirable, for the sake of harmony among the states and peace among our people, that the Supreme Court should have jurisdiction to say whether or not the form of government established in any state accords with the guarantee provision of the Federal Constitution? Would it not be desirable that this jurisdiction be exercised by the courts rather than by con-

gress, so that the principles underlying a republican form may be authoritatively established?

If such jurisdiction is not exercised by the courts why is it not possible for any state to establish a government of monarchical or despotic powers? Judge Story thought it was possible. In times of great political excitement, congress might even approve of such a government. Yet all will agree that the doctrine of absolutism, in whatever form, is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, as they exist in America.

If a case comes to the Supreme Court on facts showing that injury has actually been done to the person complaining, arising out of a radical change in the form of a state government and not merely that injury *may be caused* by interfering with the political rights of the person complaining, there is no doubt but that the court will exercise the right to pass upon and determine the meaning of this provision of the Constitution.

It should be borne in mind that the decisions in the *Luther* and *Beckham* cases can be sustained on other grounds, thus it leaves room for the court to change the position it has apparently assumed on the "political question" suggested by the guarantee.

Direct Legislation by Local Governments is Lawful.

As to municipal ordinances and regulations for the local government of cities, towns and villages, somewhat different considerations apply than those governing direct legislation for the state at large.

From the earliest times, the New England towns governed themselves by means of the town meeting, at which each citizen could personally take part in the enactment of town laws and the transaction of the town's business. This form of local government was in existence at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and was known to the framers of that instrument, and they must have considered it. We find in the cases where the principle of state-wide direct legislation has been condemned the courts have been careful to except these local municipalities from their rulings.

Our Form of Government Should be Altered Only by Amendment to the Constitution.

Dangerous as the principle of direct legislation appears to be to our republican form of government, I believe that still greater danger lies in the attempt to secure it by extra-constitutional methods.

Washington, on September 17, 1796, in

*See Kent's Commentaries, Vol. 1, Part III, pp. 448-50.

his Farewell address, the greatest of his state papers, said:

"If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. One precedent must always overbalance in permanent evil any particular or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield."

If the need is so serious and the occasion so solemn that a change in our constitutional system is required, there is an orderly and proper way in which the change may be made. It may be accomplished either by amendments proposed by congress and ratified by the states, or by assembling a national constitutional convention, which will call forth the talents of the ablest and best of our citizens.

To my mind there is no immediate occasion for any such change in this great instrument, and there should not be a change unless some grave reason for it exists. Political conservatism is a virtue often trampled upon by our ambitious statesmen who wish the approval of the majority without taking thought of where it will lead. These politicians work through majorities and fear to be called visionary were they to oppose the crowd. What is needed in our public life is patriotic men—men who will stand out for the true principles of our government, trusting in the truths they assert

We invite suggestions or criticism from our members relative to the make-up of our Worker. Remember we are not Journalists, and are trying to do the best we can. You can assist us by sending in your honest criticism and advice. We will appreciate same.

Carpenters and Painters at Longview, Tex., secured advance in wages to 40 per cent per hour without friction.

Don't consider a member an enemy of yours because he takes issues with you on questions of administration.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

Fletcher B. Dresslar of the federal bureau of education reports that the school population has increased 15 per cent during the last ten years.

and their single might, even though they stand alone.

In speaking of a pure democracy where the people assemble and administer the government in person, Madison, in *The Federalist*, says:

"A common passion will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert results from the form of government itself, and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property, and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."*

We Need Better Administrators.

Why, therefore, should we attempt in this extra-Constitutional manner to break up the representative plan that has preserved our nation thus far from the pitfalls predicted for it at its inception?

Are not the faults that are found in our government more likely faults in its administration, and is not the remedy the selection of better administrators? If we can not by popular vote select better representatives to administer the functions of government, is there much hope that we shall be more careful in the enactment of our laws by popular vote? A government is the best that is the best administered, and that government is best administered that is administered by men best qualified to administer it. This is a simple proposition but one too often forgotten.

William D. McNulty.

*Tenth letter.

TO STOP MAN STEALING.

The practice of shanghaiing men in the ports adjacent to the oyster beds of Chesapeake bay by the sailing masters has reached such a brutal stage that the government, through the department of Commerce and Labor, has chartered a swift motor yacht to patrol the oyster fields. Many men have been practically stolen and forced to work on the oyster boats at low wages and under unhealthy, unsanitary and other terrible conditions for long periods of time. The penalty for shanghaiing ranges from a fine of \$1,000 and one year in prison to the same fine and five years in prison.

Chicago—Women employees (ticket agents) of the electric railroad companies have received back pay of from \$10 to \$35 each, and an increase in wages.

Correspondence

Peter W. Collins,
Editor Electrical Worker,

Dear Sir and Brother:

As this is my first letter to the Worker I trust that it will be overlooked for its length. I think a brief history of our local in Albany, N. Y., would help to keep some of our Brotherhood alive to the fact that our path has not been all strewn with roses. When the project of first organizing a local in this city was broached there were but very few who believed that it would materialize, for the reason that the Reid faction had two locals here, and the central body and building trades section were against us. There were only three of us to make the start. We kept agitating the matter for two or three months and got some of the Reid men ready to help our cause. We were told by the Reid men that if we organized in this city we could not get any work for our men, as they had all the shops signed up, therefore we would be out in the cold. Notwithstanding this we kept right on in our work. In February, 1911, the job on the Educational Building, done by the Tucker Construction Co. of New York, was again put in full swing. We were told that none of our men could work on this job unless we had a Reid card. This assertion was made by the then business agent of the Reid local. The writer of this made answer to this business agent that inside of six months that only McNulty men would be employed there, and also that all of the big jobs in this city would be done by McNulty men; also, that inside of twelve months our organization would be the only one to be recognized not only by the central body but also by all organized labor. How true my predictions came, past events show for themselves. When the Tucker company started the job to rewire the Capitol Building after the fire our opportunity came. Brother M. J. Horohan of New York City came here and through him we got our local organized. We applied for admission to the central body and were turned down, and it was stated on that occasion that the local was composed of only New York men, who were working on the capitol job. Now, this statement I branded at the time and again I claim to be false, as not then or since has our local had any New York men; only two on card, and these were not on the Capitol job. We organized, with all local men. The rate of wages in

this city at that time was \$3 per day, and as the Tucker company brought men from New York their wages were \$4.50. The Reid local sent for Mr. Reid. He and Mr. Myers came here and made a grand stand play. Went to the Governor and told him how the State was being robbed; that they would furnish men for \$3. This was just what we wanted Mr. Reid to do—to make this crack. After holding a meeting with some of the State officials and others our local established our wages at \$3.50 per day. Our men were put to work on the Capitol; we also got four of them on the Educational Building, notwithstanding the statement that our men could not work there. Now came our opportunity to make our word good. As the wages on the Educational Building were only \$3, and as we wanted to have it the same as the Capitol job and as there were eleven Reid men working on the job, we called an open meeting of all working there to meet with us on our meeting night, Tuesday evening. Eight of the eleven came and after discussing the matter it was decided by all that we would demand \$3.50 and if it was not granted by Wednesday we would call out all hands on Thursday. The Tucker company refused to grant the rate and we called our men out. They came out, with three others that did not belong to either local. But not one of the Reid local stopped work, and only gave us a laugh and told us how they put one over on us. Now, to say that we were angry is putting it very mild, and how to beat them became a question that required some thought. The Tucker company sent Mr. Purcell to Albany to try and settle the trouble.

The writer and Brother Horohan met him and after a long conference we agreed that as the contract on the building was an old one, taken at the \$3 rate, we would agree to finish the old contract at the \$3 rate, but all new work on the building and all other work that the Tucker company would have in this city, would be at a \$3.50 rate, providing that all men working for the Tucker company must have a McNulty card. This, Mr. Purcell agreed to, and the strike was called off and the eleven Reid men were let go. The laugh was on them. To say that there was something doing is putting it very mild.

Reid, Myers, Lacey and even Dan Ryan came hurrying to Albany and were going

to eat us up. They were going to show how they could again put us out of business. After calling on the State Labor Commissioner and other State officers, they one by one quietly stole out of town and left their local to fight its own battles.

How well it has done so can best be answered by the fact that they claimed to have all the shops in the city closed to us. We have men in a number of them and the Reid local dared not make a murmur. Our local has closed to all but McNulty men the Educational job, new boiler house job, new high school job and the capitol job. Combined they represent about \$275,000, and more to come.

Now, if this is not good work by the despised local in this city then I want to see something better. And if the predictions made last February have not been lived up to! Some of our Brothers have proven how loyal they have been when just after getting started it was almost impossible to get work, as we were barred out of all shops. When they would ask for a job, "What card have you?" and when the answer would be "A McNulty card," there was no job for them. Some of them went to Troy and got work there, but Lacey and Scott got after them and forced them out. One of these Brothers was told by the boss that if he would desert our side he would give him a steady position, year in and year out. But he was not built that way and quit his job rather than his local. This Brother has gone to his last reward and we of Local 696 are sure that our Heavenly Father will give him his reward in Heaven for his loyalty to his brothers in the battle of labor. Brother C. S. P. Smith will no longer be with us to help our cause, to which he was ever faithful.

Now, readers, after all our troubles with the Reid men we are confronted with the problem of again uniting our Brotherhood. While I am sure that all of us are more than anxious for this end, we have our opinions in the matter. After four years of secession Reid and others, who have put our organization back twenty years, we do not thing should have much to say as to how they should be taken back. We, as loyal Brothers, are willing to do what our International officers say is for the best interest of the Brotherhood. My reasons for thus speaking is that during the past two weeks I have been working to get Local 170 of the Reid body to come over to our side. Everything was working smoothly to that end, when Mr. Reid appeared on the ground, as usual, and put cold water on the matter. He got hold of some of the lukewarm men and prevailed on them to thwart any more work of this kind until they heard from him, saying he was to hold a conference with Mr. Mc-

Nulty in New York City on how they should come over. He would not stay for their meeting night, but was here at 10 o'clock of the same day. Now, after the court decision, and other decisions of the labor cause throughout the country, where he fits in to make terms is beyond my comprehension. And another reason against such action is that he, so they informed me, would not vote to come over unless we would vote for a special convention. Now, for the Lord's sake, have we not had enough o. special conventions? Was this not the straw that broke the camel's back? We want them back in our Brotherhood, but let our international officers say how and when. We in Albany could quote many other cases where our organization has been misused. What they tried to do in Schenectady, Hudson and other places in our vicinity, but we forgive all this as we of 696 have risen to the top. We have seen the central body of this city lose its charter on our account and have seen it again restored when we were seated—and the Reid locals refused seats in that body. We are on the road to prosperity and with the hope that all of the Electrical Workers in not only our city but all others will soon be reunited, with but one purpose in view—the bettering of our condition and the condition of all organized labor.

I am, fraternally,

J. J. DOWLING.

Local 696.

Peter W. Collins,

Dear Sir and Brother:

At our last regular meeting I was instructed to have something in the "Worker" for the enlightenment of the membership of the Brotherhood as to conditions prevailing at the present time in San Francisco.

It is true we are to have a World's Fair here in 1915. It is also true that the world at large is laboring under the delusion that a great multitude of laborers and artisans are to be employed in the construction of that fair. But the Fair Commissioners state that the greatest number of men employed at any time will be about 8,000, and there are now on file at their offices over 40,000 applications, so you can see what you would be up against with that large army of unemployed already here. Thousands of these are stranded here and are walking the streets at night and sleep in the parks and lumber yards by day, and soupuouses are springing up everywhere.

Brothers, in behalf of Locals 404 and 6, keep away from San Francisco and do not be misled by the many glaring circulars declaring the glories and prosperity of San Francisco, as they are false and misleading in every particular, for

in addition to the labor problem, we have the open shop now ahead of us. The Thos. Day Co., one of the largest electrical fixture firms on the Pacific Coast, last Tuesday introduced what is known as the "Taylor Stop Watch Time System," and at the same time an open shop. Every man employed, 108 in number, walked out and have joined their respective unions to whichever trade he worked—Polishers, platers, molders, chandelier workers and electric fixture hangers. As the head of this firm is Mr. Stow, executive of the Citizens' Alliance here, and as he has many times threatened to open shop San Francisco at the first opportunity, and if his actions and words are construed correctly, the battle of the open shop is on. The following editorial from the Evening Bulletin of San Francisco, and also resolutions by the Board of Supervisors, will give you a clear and correct statement in substantiation of the above.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood for its recent victory, and trusting you will give this your earnest attention, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
H. ZECHER,
Fin. and Press Secty.

Following a personal visit to the soup-houses of San Francisco at midnight on Sunday, Governor Hiram W. Johnson today instructed State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin to make a prompt and thorough investigation of unemployment.

Governor Johnson announced that immediately on receiving McLaughlin's report he will endeavor by activity and agitation to do something for the relief of the thousands of skilled and unskilled workers who have flocked to this city in search of work that was not to be found.

This action came as an immediate response from the State's chief executive to the petition brought to him late last week from the San Francisco Labor Council by Secretary John I. Nolan and Paul Scharrenberg, asking that he take steps to hasten construction work on public enterprises as a means of relieving the distress of the wage-earners who have come here from all sections of the country in the hope of finding employment with the exposition.

The labor representatives were followed to Sacramento by Rev. William Nat Friend, who presented resolutions adopted by certain clergymen in San Francisco containing the same representations.

"They told me," said Governor Johnson today, "that there are 40,000 unemployed in San Francisco, most of them skilled mechanics, who have been lured here by the idea that the exposition work had started. They told me, what few people in San Francisco realize, that there

are bread lines today in San Francisco, and that in those bread lines are men of all lines of trade, real skilled workmen and decent people without employment. The conditions they described were shocking and appalling.

"They told me that these men had been brought here by assertions that there was employment for everyone, and that the news of the turning of the first spadeful of earth on the exposition seemed to confirm the report that work had been actually started.

"Labor organizations recognize the situation and are doing all they can to check the influx by advertisements in Eastern papers. But while they may prevent a further influx, the men already here must be taken care of, and I know of no greater work than an executive can take hold of than this."

Commissioner McLaughlin began his investigation at once by sending his deputies to the cheap lodging houses, soup-houses and employment agencies, where men out of work are to be found. Within the shortest possible number of days he will present a report to Governor Johnson, estimating the number of those out of employment, the cause of the influx and the extent to which the unemployed are suffering from want.

Governor Johnson came down from Sacramento yesterday to start the investigation and is here today setting it in motion. He has thrown himself into the work of ascertaining conditions and seeking a relief with all his energy, deeply stirred by the reports of thousands of industrious, decent men innocently suffering distress.

Muskogee, Okla., April 3, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker,
Dear Sir and Brother:

We presented to our contractors a new agreement, asking for raise from \$4 to \$4.50. Was out half day and all of our old supporters came across, which we consider good condition for this place, as we have another shop to work on and all the men we can handle at present.

Will ask all Brothers coming this way to communicate with F. S. before stopping here.

Yours fraternally,
W. O. PITCHFORD, F. S.
L. U. 384.

Local No. 595 sent following numbers into our office on February 6, 1912, and through inadvertance same were not inserted in Worker: 29251, including 29275; 32935, including 33000.

New York, April 1, 1912.
Peter W. Collins, Springfield, Ill.,
Dear Sir and Brother:
Enclosed clipping sent to rooms which

might interest some of the readers of the "Worker," if you can find space to insert it.

It brings to light more proof of growing field for signal workers. This is the fifth State to take up automatic track signal installation on all roads.

Very truly yours,
Ben M. Thompson.

New York, N. Y.—The Public Service Commission has directed the New York & Queens County Railway Company, the Long Island Traction Company, the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the Marine Railroad Company, the Ocean Electric Railway Company, all located on Long Island; the Pelham Park Railway Company, in the Bronx; the Richmond Limited & Railway Company and the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, in the Borough of Richmond, to install automatic electric block signals on all their lines. Automatic track signals are to be installed at all "turnouts" and at all points where double tracks lead into single tracks.

To the Electrical Worker:

If any member of the Brotherhood is thinking of traveling while St. Louis is on the map, it is a very bad place to light just now. The weather has been fierce. Just about the time things began to look like an opening up would occur, along came a snowstorm and closed the prospects again. The members of No. 1 are not a complaining set, but are hard driven on account of deplorable conditions of organized labor. The present state of things should have a tendency to show to the rank and file who pays the freight. There are men that have no fellow feeling, or in other words, care nothing how much others must suffer nor how many false reports they make so their pecuniary interests are enhanced. The Creator made all equal; none have any privileges granted them in His laws, laid down and taught by different creeds or in other words by those who have the welfare of their fellowman sufficiently at heart to interpret said laws and live up to their interpretations. All look to the same Supreme Being, and if they follow the teachings of their childhood will find no place mentioned to injure your fellowman. As you know, were all men honest, there would be no use of unions or any other organizations, for each would get his just dues and commercial kings would have to earn their standing with their own talents and not as they do now—beguile the profit producer into the belief that the employer has all rights to place values not only on labor but on what keeps laborers alive. A farmer

feeds his horse all winter and has but little use for him, but when Spring comes round he makes him earn his feeding. While the employer of labor uses a being, with a soul and feelings as fine as his own, and pays him starvation recompense, and when the laborer attempts to better his condition, through necessity, has him adjudged a violator of law or discharges him with no compunction and places him, by his efforts, beyond any chance to get work from any one with whom he has any influence. The same employer attends worship and smites his breast with all semblance of devotion. But should the poor man choose to enter the same edifice, holy horrors! this same employer would have him ejected. These and many other things that could be mentioned, have an ill consequence. The laborer has no time to educate himself beyond a certain grade. Just far enough to make him respect the man who has had more chances than he. When those with their education use the same to degrade their equals in the sight of the Divine Ruler, they are abusing a good thing and making poison of what should be a beautiful and beneficial thing. The wage earner is waking up to the fact that he must live, even though unemployed, and is now starting accounts in banks. The happy-go-lucky individuals are becoming fewer, and in the ranks of labor brighter men are cropping up and making their thoughts effective. Let us be honest with each other and we can then defy any attack of the profit fiend. While earning honest recompense we place ourselves beyond temptation and mercenary ideas have no chance to enter our minds. A United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will work wonders, and none know it better than the employers of our craft, and in consequence they use any means to disrupt the I. B. E. W., honest and otherwise. Brothers, when you have a grievance look up your case in the constitution and you will find a way to get justice, and not create a turmoil. Remember, the unprincipled employers desire just such conditions. I almost forgot the ladies—keep up the work of organization for their protection and always be ready to serve and they will secure living conditions. Hoping to see a fully united brotherhood of electrical workers,

I am, yours fraternally,
Baldy.

New York, March 14, 1912.
Mr. Peter W. Collins, I. S.,
Dear Sir:

At the present writing I must say that I feel encouraged and hopeful for the future of the Brotherhood, as I have always felt from the beginning that right would prevail and that the Brotherhood of Elec-

trical Workers would once more stand united for the best interest of all concerned—on a solid footing of honesty. The legal battle, so long deferred, is now on and our leaders who, it was prophesied by some, would not dare go to the front, have been sadly deceived and disappointed, as you will find both Brothers F. J. McNulty and P. W. Collins on the firing line. Why not? They have nothing to fear as they have repeated time and time again, that they were ready to go to the front at a moment's notice. Well it is too early in the game to predict what the decision may be, but as far as the case has gone it looks favorable to the loyal organization of the I. B. E. W. Conditions here in this city as to employment are very discouraging, to say the least. I would advise that the Brothers keep away from this city for some time, as the prospects are not very bright at present and traveling men coming this way do so at their own risk and have no one to blame if they find themselves in this city without work, and everything at a prohibitive price. It is with deep regret and sorrow that at this writing I have to announce the death of our late Assistant Financial Secretary and Brother, Fred Kienzlan, who passed away on Friday, February 16, 1912, at his home, surrounded by his family. But God does not mean that the best of his servants shall stay in their earthly abode one moment beyond the time of his appointment. For some months previous to his death he was unable to be present at the meetings owing to his serious illness. On those meeting nights his genial face and presence was sadly missed by the members. All that came into contact with him will recall how cheerful he tried to be, and made light of his illness. Indeed, he attended to his duties as usual, though often far from fit to perform same. On leaving the office and his duties he bade all good-bye to be confined to his home with all the confidence that he would regain his health soon and be able to return to his duties. We were to see him no more in the flesh. His funeral was held Sunday, February 18, 1912, from his late residence, 400 East 141st street, Bronx. A representative audience was present to honor his memory. His simple service was conducted by his pastor. It was a relief to all to know that he was well prepared to meet the inevitable, inasmuch as he knew full well that it was only a question of time. He laid his plans accordingly, so that his children would be cared for. He requested that Brother Hogan be made guardian of his children. The two boys, who are just growing into manhood, will be looked after by the members and friends of him who was a loyal member of the union

since its inception, and who was never found wanting in times of trouble and was ready at all times to sacrifice his pleasure in the interest of the union as a whole. He was through all the battles of No. 3 and up to the time of his death was working as hard as his strength would permit. Too much cannot be said of the kindly spirit and tenderness of Brother H. R. Hayes, who has taken the little girl, only eight years old, left an orphan. We all know that she will receive the attentions of a father and mother, and we hope she will live to see the day that she will be able to appreciate the kindness of Hayes and his wife, and that they will be proud of her. I know that if she follows in the footsteps of her father she will fulfill all that is expected of any one. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the services rendered to our late Brother by Brother W. A. Hogan in his time of affliction. He was ever ready to assist and advise him at all times. They, as every one knows, were inseparable as friends and Union men, working in harmony both as fellow workmen and officers for years together. The saddest part of it all was the absence of Brother Hogan from the city at the time of his death, owing to the trial of the suits of the Brotherhood in the city of Cleveland. Although far away his sympathy and interest was still felt by his timely advice through communication and instructions to Brother Hayes in carrying out the wishes of our deceased brother. We all know without further comment from me that Brother Hogan will carry out his wishes as expressed to him.

With best wishes for the future of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
G. W. Whitford, Sec'y.

Cleveland, O., April 12, 1912.
Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Sec. I. B. E. W., Springfield, Ill.:

This will be my first letter to the Worker in several years. I will write on the conditions in Cleveland only, which was a Reid Local from the inception of the trouble until March 20. On that night all members, 350, were reinstated and started in under the affiliation of the A. F. of L., paying per capita on the entire membership. And a more harmonious feeling could not be found in any local in the I. B. E. W. There have been persistent rumors that the seceders were going to install a local in Cleveland, but I hardly think that they would attempt to spend money so foolishly, as No. 38 has a five-year agreement and a 20-cent raise on July 1, 1912, and I might say that the contractors as a whole are as well pleased as the men to have their employes affili-

ated with the building crafts, as that insures them that no labor trouble will interfere with their work. And, believe me, there is one strong B. T. Council in Cleveland and they will not tolerate anything in the dual order, as the entire labor movement went the limit for the McNulty organization. There is going to be a good lot of work this coming Spring. Quite a few of the boys are out at present, owing to the long and severe winter. Several new shops have been added to the now long list of fair firms and will assure the readers that within the next six weeks there will not be a non-union shop nor non-union man in Cleveland and vicinity. Brother J. W. Hart is the local Business Agent and is doing good work, as he is hustling early and late and has the entire respect of the local in his work. The Fixture Hangers' Local in this city is in a flourishing condition, with 125 men, and Brother Glather is adding new members every day to the fold. I am enclosing a circular letter No. 38 is sending to all locals, telling them the stand they have taken. Wishing all brothers every success, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
A. W. McIntyre.

Greeting:

On Wednesday evening, March 27, 1912, Local No. 38, at a specially called meeting for the purpose of voting on our affiliation, voted unanimously to affiliate with the McNulty organization of Electrical Workers, in pursuance of the court decision which recognized Brother McNulty as the bona fide President of the I. B. E. W., and that the special convention in St. Louis was not a valid one.

Judge Phillips, before whom the case was tried, is a judge of unusual ability and is widely known for his honesty, impartiality and fairness.

The decision was a clean-cut one, and cannot be questioned by any one. Both sets of general officers, previous to the rendering of his decision, frequently expressed their utmost confidence. All parties to the suit were well satisfied with the proceedings of the case.

We feel that there are no grounds on which to appeal the case, and that Messrs. Reid and Murphy are not acting in good faith with those who have so nobly supported them in the long fight, by doing so. Appealing the case is merely a means of prolonging the fight that has cost us incalculable loss along the lines of organization, to say nothing of the thousands upon thousands of dollars that have been spent for court costs, attorney fees, and to fight union men. Had the same effort been expended to organize our Brotherhood we would be second to no Labor Organization today.

Local No. 38 was fighting under the apprehension that Reid and Murphy would be upheld in the court; we felt at all times, during the fight, that the St. Louis convention was a valid one and were greatly surprised when we learned of the court decision.

We class ourselves as law-abiding citizens and feel that the court is and should be recognized as final. Owing to the efforts of many interests to discredit labor organizations, it is our duty as trades unionists to respect the courts and abide by their findings.

Local No. 38 was foremost in the fight and have for three years been a most loyal local to the cause, but feel that at this time it is the duty of all local unions to affiliate with McNulty, and if you are not satisfied with the administration, go to the next convention and form an administration that will be satisfactory. It is the individual duty of each member of the I. B. E. W. to take it upon themselves to bring about a settlement and under the existing conditions there is only one way to bring about such a settlement, since McNulty has been recognized by the highest tribunal of organized labor and also by the courts.

We should all be together, so let's get together again as we were in the good old days when we could travel from local to local and enjoy the conditions, as we should today.

Trusting that you will thoroughly consider this communication, and hoping that we will all be together in the near future, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. W. Hart,
Rec. Sec'y Local No. 38.

Pittsburg, 1912.

Just a few lines to let you know that Local Union No. 5 is still in the ring, and that we can show the rank and file that secession will not be tolerated in our ranks. We have been increasing our membership right along, and are getting the mechanics to realize that unity is the best for them in the end. There are no large jobs going on at present. The First National Bank is winding up and Brother Bown is capably taking care of the boys on the job. The Flannery Apartments are drawing to a close. The Highfield Apartments are being taken care of by J. E. Brown, more familiarly termed (Farmer), who has been one of our staunchest members against the seceders. We have at present a good number of apprentices who are going to make good mechanics and good Union men. Brother W. Wynn has established an enviable reputation for the Houghbridge Engineering Company by the rapid installation of the electric equipment on the New Harry Theater. Brother A. J. Glynn has

been honored with the position of superintendent of electrical equipment under the new school board, and is seeing to it that Union men are being employed. We wish you the best of success Albert. Brother John R. Williams, our worthy president, is at present working on the up and down for the Elevator Supply & Repair Company on the First National Bank. On last Thursday our local voted unanimously to accept the members of

By the way, have you sent in your subscription for the Worker. The cost is 25c per year. Do not wait to get a money order, enclose 25c in postage stamps.

WHY YOUR LOCAL SHOULD AFFILIATE WITH OR ORGANIZE A METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

Because combined effort will produce results which individual or scattered effort can never hope to achieve and can produce those results much more rapidly and effectively.

Because we must recognize that the interests of all Metal Trades are, in the last analysis, interwoven with one another and that which is an injury to one is an injustice and an injury to all.

Because combination in any form of activity is more effectively than individual endeavor.

Because our activity and interest must no longer be confined to our own trade, our solicitude must be general.

Because better opportunities are afforded to sign general agreements with corporations, covering Metal Trades and cities in which their branches are located.

Because we must cease advertising our lack of unity and fraternity by allowing one trade to report for work and another fighting for a principle.

Because we must become more interested in the welfare of others and learn their wants and wishes; this can only be done by meeting with them in conference.

Because it instills a greater confidence, strengthens organization and encourages fraternity.

Because it lessens the chance of strike or strife.

Because it is time the organizations availed themselves of all the power centered in concerted action.

Because our influence will be all the greater if we act together, solidly.

Because our movement must become general and individualism buried.

Because we must stop the employer from using one trade to defeat the purposes of the other.

Because we must not be divided against ourselves.

the Reid organization, on the proposition as submitted by the International Executive Board, and we hope that every other local Union of the Brotherhood will aid and assist the officers to the end that an impregnable Brotherhood will be the result of their efforts.

Fraternally yours,

Pirate,
PressSec'y Local Union No. 5.

Because we must employ the same methods to protect our members as the employer has adopted to defeat them.

Because we need a more thorough understanding between the trades.

Because we must begin to counsel with one another and to assist one another to the end that ALL will be benefited.

Because the trades must meet together and arrive at conclusions jointly.

Because we need harmony and unity of action to win.

Because when the show of HANDS comes we must know the next play of our partners.

Because the industrial situation is becoming more acute and demands unselfish and liberal action toward one another.

Because the value of organization is immeasurably enhanced.

Because it brings with it a greater power and influence and makes victory certain.

Because it is indispensably necessary in order to preserve to the largest degree our rights.

Because it guarantees a better protection during the hours of employment against greed and carelessness on the part of the unscrupulous and thoughtless employer.

Because it is correct in principle and promotes the highest standards necessary for the establishment of the greatest amount of happiness in life.

Because all agreements with employers should terminate on the same day, thus avoiding future entanglements.

Because we are neither doing justice to ourselves nor to posterity, if we do not resolve to take advantage of our opportunities.

Because in the combination of these closely allied forces lies our only hope of ever establishing a universal eight-hour day.

Because our motto, "the injury of one is the concern of all," must not be a theory.

A. J. Berres,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, 513 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Don't be a knocker; life is too short.



Trade Notes



The Roswell, N. M., officials of the Mountain States Telephone Company announce that they will start work on the construction of about 100 miles of ranch lines in that section within the next ten days or two weeks. The poles have been shipped and as soon as they arrive the work of construction will begin. The rural lines will all be of metallic circuit and will be connected with the local switchboard. They also state that they have 50,000 feet of new cable, which they will begin stringing within a short time. They will not at present place their cables underground, as was announced some time ago, but will at some time in the near future.

Since the taking over of the Texas & Pacific telephone system by the Southwestern Telephone Company at Sweetwater, Texas, several months ago, extensive improvements are under construction and Sweetwater is soon to have one of the most complete systems west of Fort Worth. The plans of the company call for the building of a new system throughout the city and the tearing down of the old. Practically all the old wires and poles in the business district have already been taken down and new ones installed.

These improvements will necessitate an expenditure of about \$25,000.

In addition to the local work being done, the long distance lines to Fort Worth are to be loaded with the Pupin coil, a new invention which has recently made possible conversation between Boston and Denver. From Fort Worth connections will be made with similar loaded circuits to Dallas, Shreveport, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Kansas City, St. Louis and other distant points.

With the assistance of the naval recruiting body which has offices in the Federal building, Dallas, one of the rooms of the United States engineer's office has been fitted with a nautical telephone. This has been rigged at the end of a stick, about eight feet long, that swings from an edge of the book case, where it is tethered. The outer end carries the telephone instrument, which is supported by a stout cord from the top of the book case, so that the stick moves as a sort of boom, or yard, carrying the instrument over a radius of eight feet to three of the desks in the room.

This arrangement makes it unnecessary to have three extension telephones or to call the person wanted, as the stick can be shunted and held to stop at the right place.

H. J. Pettengill of Dallas, president of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, after a thorough inspection of the company's office and equipment in San Antonio, recently, announced another switchboard would be added and other improvements made. The switchboard has been ordered and will accommodate 3000 additional customers.

When the work of enlarging the exchange is completed, Mr. Pettengill says the San Antonio office will be equipped to serve at least 15,000 patrons. It will be one of the best equipped offices in the Southwest.

Mr. Pettengill expressed much gratification at the rapid growth being experienced by the city and said the increase in the company's business was an excellent barometer of the commercial progress of San Antonio.

The most powerful wireless telegraph station yet constructed has just been completed at Coltnano in Italy, under the direction of Mr. Marconi. With an available power of 1000 kilowatts and an aerial 1200 meters long, it will enable Italy to conduct a wireless telegraph service with countries situated at a distance of several thousands of miles. The Marconi station at Clifden succeeded during Mr. Marconi's recent visit to Argentina in communicating with him in Buenos Aires, a distance of close upon 7000 miles. The Coltnano station has considerably higher power available than that of Clifden, and when the projected South American and other stations in distant countries are completed the Coltnano station will conduct an important telegraphic service. It has already communicated with Clifden and Glace Bay.

Representative Carey (Wis.), a republican, on January 20, introduced a bill providing for government ownership of telegraph lines, a project recently urged by Postmaster General Hitchcock. It was referred to the postoffice committee. The bill would place the telegraph systems under the supervision of the

postoffice department in charge of a commissioner of telegraphs to be appointed in the same manner as assistant postmaster general.

The bill would provide that the interstate commerce commission appraise at their bona fide market value all the telegraph properties engaged in interstate commerce, the attorney general to begin condemnation proceedings against the companies.

The measure would stipulate that wages should not be increased more than 15 per cent over those paid the year preceding government acquisition and would bar any immediate decrease of telegraph tolls.

Plans for the expenditure of \$17,000,000 in the south in improvement and extension of the service were approved on February 1 at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company. The money will be raised by means of a bond issue, which was authorized at the meeting.

W. T. Gentry of Atlanta, president of the Southern Bell; J. Epps Brown of Atlanta, vice president and general manager of the same company, and U. N. Bethell of New York, vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, were the new directors elected.

Directors re-elected were: J. E. Caldwell of Nashville, now president of the Cumberland; W. H. Wolverton, New York; John W. Barr, Louisville; James R. Robinson, Memphis; Theodore N. Vail, New York, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph, and president of the Western Union Telegraph Company and A. G. Sharp of Atlanta, Ga.

That a petition signed by George Lambert, a justice of the peace of Pelham, N. Y., demanding the dissolution of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is simply that of an individual against a corporation, and has no significance until the attorney general of the United States takes action, was the declaration here today of Theodore N. Vail, president of the telephone company.

According to the petition filed today, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is a monopoly operating in violation of the Sherman law.

The petition of dissolution of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on the ground that it is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was later received by the department of justice.

The department has been investigating the corporation for several weeks to

ascertain its relations to the Sherman law.

The report of the department committee in London appointed to inquire into "telegraphers' cramp" has been issued.

The disease, it is pointed out, is the result of a weakening or breaking down in the central controlling mechanism of the brain, the co-ordination of the muscles used in telegraphy becomes impaired, and pain and spasms follow. Workers on the Morse system were more liable than those employed on other systems.

The trouble can not be attributed to any single cause, and the committee recommends a system of recruiting and teaching under competent instructors, with early rejection for inaptitude or on medical grounds; the provision of chairs of suitable height, and the more rigorous protection of young workers from conditions of undue stress. With a combination of these precautions the committee looks forward to a steady diminution of the number of cases in future years.

Eastern Arkansas, especially that portion through which runs the Rock Island Railroad, is becoming a network of wires, and Forrest City promises to become one of the most important telegraph and telephone centers in that part of the state. The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, which operates the exchange there, has over 300 local subscribers, besides a great number along the rural lines throughout the country. The same company operates a toll line north and south from Helena to Wynne, and for some distance east and west.

The American Telegraph & Telephone Company of Arkansas runs its great east and west line through here along the Rock Island tracks, and is constantly improving and adding to the efficiency of the service. This company now has a force of linemen engaged in stringing two more lines of heavy copper wire to complete a Memphis-Little Rock circuit, and reached Forrest with the wire on January 22.

The Western Union maintains an office at Forrest now, and the Postal Telegraph Company has a force of men at work in the bottoms east of that city erecting poles and stringing wires for a branch of that company's service from Memphis to Little Rock. It is thought that when this line is completed the Postal Company will open up a strictly commercial telegraph office in this city.

Consul John L. Griffiths of London reports that at a recent address before-

the London Chamber of Commerce, Charles Bright urged that a state-owned cable be operated between the United Kingdom and Canada. A resolution was adopted at the meeting that "his majesty's government should co-operate with the governments of our dominions—especially with Canada—for establishing an independent and strictly all-British trans-Atlantic cable."

Demands for increased wages and better working conditions probably will be presented to the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies during the year, according to S. J. Konencamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Mr. Konencamp denied the statement credited to him in St. Louis recently to the effect another general strike of telegraphers was in prospect. He admitted the strike of 1907 had proved more or less disastrous to the union and said the organization lost about 70 per cent of its membership. The campaign of reorganization, he said, had been very satisfactory and he expected to have a conference in Chicago at an early date with other officers of the union, at which time the question of demands upon telegraph companies would be considered.

W. B. Kellogg, division superintendent of traffic for the Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been transferred to Houston from Dallas and R. E. Hart, who has held a similar post in Houston for some time, is transferred to Dallas. The transfer of the two men amounts to an exchange of posts.

Mr. Hart has already started on his work in Dallas and Mr. Kellogg is expected in Houston some time later. It is expected that the general offices of the Southwestern Company will be removed to the new building, Capitol avenue and San Jacinto street, on Saturday.

T. S. Prentice, district commercial manager, says that owing to the vast amount of work it will be some months until the corps of girls can be transferred to the new building.

Counter appeals of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company from the award of \$3,141,529 and 38,138 shares in the stock of various telephone companies in favor of the Western Union came up on January 26 in the United States court of appeals in Boston, before Judges Putnam, Aldrich and Brown.

The suit dates back more than six years and the dispute is over the question of what rental the telephone company should pay the Western Union for use of some of the latter's equipment.

The Western Union claims that through an understanding it was to be paid in stock of smaller companies and partly in cash.

The dispute was referred to Everett W. Burkett, as master, and his award was confirmed by Judge Colt.

Both companies appealed from the award, the Western Union claiming that it was not sufficient, while the telephone company claims the court erred in making a decision against it.

The suit was begun before the telephone companies acquired control of the Western Union and at the present stage is of a friendly nature.

At a meeting at the St. George hotel in Dallas recently a new union of electrical workers was organized and officers were elected. The new local will be known as Local No. 69, Collins-McNulty Faction of the Electrical Workers, and it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Nationally, and with the Building Trades Council of Dallas. The officers elected were: W. P. Anderson, president; A. C. Bedsole, vice president; Oscar Schon, financial secretary; R. L. Lash, recording secretary; L. B. Irwin, treasurer; M. J. Whitfield and J. H. Hansberry, inspectors; delegates to the Building Trades Council, A. C. Bedsole, O. G. Carter and L. B. Irwin; delegates to the Central Labor Council of Dallas, J. P. Slater, M. J. Whitfield and R. H. Patten.

The new organization began its existence with about thirty members and was organized through the efforts of C. L. Hampton, organizer, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The working agreement is to be the same as heretofore. Local No. 69 of electrical workers will be composed of men employed at inside work. Heretofore inside men and linemen have been included together in one local union.

William Carl McIlheran, whose recent death was chronicled in last month's Southwestern Electrician, was born July 22, 1882, near Cowan, Tenn., on the farm of his grandfather, John McIlheran. He moved with his parents to Doland, S. D., in the spring of 1884, where he lived until 1888, then went back to Tennessee and lived at Cowan, Sparta and Tullahoma, where he attended the public school in which his father, William McIlheran, was principal.

In the summer of 1893 he again, with his parents, moved back to South Dakota, where he attended the public school and worked in a store. The family moved to Ensley, Ala., in 1901, where he went to work in the electrical departments of the Tennessee Coal &

Iron Company, remaining with them three years. During this time he took a correspondence course of electrical engineering and received a diploma.

After leaving the Tennessee company he installed and operated an electric plant for the Decatur Car Wheels Company. He entered the service of the Wesco Supply Company of St. Louis as salesman, about 1905, and traveled in Tennessee and Alabama. On account of his health he was transferred to West Texas, where he worked until last June, his family living in San Antonio. He went to Dallas in June to visit his parents and was advised by the physicians that he would be compelled to give up his work. He rested for five weeks and his company sent him to Denver, Colo., hoping the change of climate would benefit him, but he had to return to Dallas on account of the high altitude.

He took his bed and was not able to leave the house again. He died December 18, 1911, at the home of his parents and was buried in Oakland cemetery, Dallas, December 20, 1912.

He was married to Miss Ruby Adams of Ensley, Ala., in 1903. Besides his parents, five brothers and four sisters, all of Dallas, he leaves a wife and boy six years old, who have returned to their home in Ensley.

As a son, brother, husband and father he was always loving and kind. He was a devout Christian from his early boyhood. He was highly appreciated by his last employers, the Wesco Supply Company, as they manifested by paying him his salary up to the day of his death.

The Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company have recently received from the Navy Department of the United States government two orders, each calling for 25,000 clear and 5000 frosted 25-watt, 125-volt Columbia drawn-wire Mazda lamps. In connection with the use of drawn-wire Mazda lamps on battleships, tests have shown that these lamps are suitable for any kind of service conditions on board ship. A particular case might be cited. After a target practice with 12-inch guns on the U. S. S. Delaware it was found that one-third to one-half of the carbon lamps on board the vessels were put out of commission, while of the twelve drawn-wire Marda lamps, which were placed in the compartments immediately beneath the large guns, where vibration was greatest, none were noticeably effected.

Reorganized and named the San Angelo Power & Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, San Angelo's street car system is soon to be

enlarged. New equipment is to be purchased, a new power house will be built, the lines are to be extended and improvements on the system are to be otherwise made. The system heretofore has been operated under the ownership of J. D. Sugg, unincorporated.

The Texarkana Gas & Electric Company has completed arrangements for the extension of its line from the Rose Hill car barns to Westmoreland Place, a new and growing suburb of the Texas side.

The new line will result in an extension of nearly two miles of tracks. Owners of property in the suburb and along the line of extension of the street railway have raised a cash bonus of \$5000 to secure the extension. Work on the new line will begin within the next three weeks.

Work on the trolley line of the Southwestern Traction & Power Company, from Jeannette through New Iberia to Spanish Lake, La., has begun. The contract has been awarded Harry K. Johnson of the Chatham Construction Company, and will be completed by June. The directorate of the construction company has been reorganized as follows: Aaron F. Jacobs, president; J. J. Hermann, first vice president; F. W. Crosby, second vice president and general manager; Lawrence Blum, secretary-treasurer; Sol Wexler, Jules Godchaux, Alex Hyman and A. G. Barrow.

President Thomas Nance and Vice President C. R. Strong of the Clinton, Oklahoma and Western have returned from St. Louis, where they went to finance an extension of the road from Butler, Okla., to Canadian, Texas, a distance of nearly 100 miles. Just what arrangements were made is not known, but immediately upon their return to Oklahoma City the local engineering firm of Moore & McClure, who have the civil engineering contract for the extension, dispatched two parties of surveyors to Butler, both of which will begin running preliminary lines this week. Mr. McClure himself left yesterday to supervise the work. The road is already constructed, and operates trains from Clinton to Butler. The Canadian extension will be longer than the stretch of line already constructed, and will traverse some rich and virgin territory, being the first line to enter the large inland county of Roger Mills. It is stated that another projection to be begun as soon as the steel is laid to Canadian will take the line through the Texas strip back into Oklahoma near the town of Texhoma.

Rev. W. G. Airhart, B. O. DeJornette and William Matthews on January 30 drove the first spike at Forest Park, Greenville, for the extension of the electric street railway system from Greenville to Peniel. In a short time the cars will be running to the university town.

Parties are working up subscriptions to a telephone line between Fowlerton and Tilden. They have met with much encouragement and it is thought here the line will be constructed in a short time. This will give Tilden two phone lines.

Fire broke out in the Southwestern Telephone Exchange at Llano on February 6. By prompt action a disastrous fire was prevented in one of the most prominent blocks in the town. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

The Texarkana (independent) Telephone Company closed a deal whereby it takes over the independent telephone exchanges, with their connections, at Annona, Avery and Box Elder, in Red River County. The Texarkana Telephone Company is the only competitor of the Southwestern in this section of the State.

The Pioneer Telephone Company announced today that it will spend \$100,000 in improving its plant in Muskogee during the next twelve months. There are now 4,000 telephones in the city and the company will install 2,500 more. The company is now placing 10,000 underground lead cables, each carrying wires for 1,200 telephones.

All long distance telephone wires operated south of Denison by the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company were made useless on February 7, together with more than 400 residence and business phones, when a guy-wire at the corner of Main street and Mirick avenue broke. Two of the large poles carrying wires and cables snapped in an instant and the mass of wires and leaden cables fell to the street with a crash. It will require several days to restore the service to normal conditions.

The Martin Telephone Company has completed a copper metallic line from Llano via Johnson City to Austin. This is the first metallic line ever run through Johnson City.

The San Angelo Telephone Company is preparing to extend its lines in two directions from the city and will at once begin the work of constructing the new lines and overhauling the old ones for that company. They will string 50,000 feet of cable in the city besides building about 100 miles of rural lines.

Work began recently on the new building which the Southwestern Telephone Company is erecting at Eighth and Harvard to house its Houston Heights branch. The building will be of reinforced concrete, outside stucco, with a roof of red tiling. Plans call for a structure of two stories. The Fred A. Jones Building Company has the contract.

C. Oakes, foreman of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, has arrived in San Angelo. The lines will follow the Orient on both of its extensions out of San Angelo, one toward Fort Stockton and Mexico and the other toward Del Rio. The San Angelo Company will install several new exchanges on the two extension routes.

The Union Telephone Company of McKinney, Texas, is stringing cables underground and is also cutting a way across the public square through the brick and concrete paving, under bond to replace it in as good shape as before. Nine hundred pairs of wires are being strung. The posts have been set in the north and west parts of the town. All the business sections will be underground.

Poles for 400 arc lamps are being erected at Waco, the additional lights secured under the new contract with the Waco Gas & Light Company, to be installed principally in the residential district. The work is under the supervision of Light Commissioner John F. Wright.

At a meeting of the city commissioners of Kenedy a few nights ago an order was passed ordering street lights to be put at the corners of the principal blocks in the business district of the city and others to be placed in the residence portion of the city. There will be some twenty or more lights of 50-candle power each. When the lights are installed Kenedy will be one of the best lighted little cities in this section.

San Angelo's five-year street lighting contract with the local light company has expired and plans are being made for a gay white way in the business district. City councilmen are in favor of the white way which has recently been adopted by Fort Worth.

The King's River Power Company, which is now building a dam for a power plant on King's river, five miles from Eureka Springs, Ark., has asked the city for a franchise to light the town. In view of the fact that the council has construed the franchise of the present company void, the application of the new company has become of interest to the citizens.

J. L. Smith of Youngstown, Ohio, has arrived in Taylor and assumed his duties as manager for the new Taylor Gas, Heat & Light Company. The machinery for the new gas plant has been installed in the new concrete power house, and Contractor Sult of Lima, Ohio, will proceed at once with the work of laying pipe lines and connecting consumers with the mains.

The old proposition to build an interurban road between Brenham and La Grange has again been revived. A committee of four, composed of Messrs. G. A. Heilig, L. Voelkel, Jr., and C. E. Stolz of La Grange and Samuel F. George of Dayton, Ohio, went to Brenham recently in an automobile to discuss with prominent Brenham citizens the building of this interurban. There was a meeting at the Anthony hotel, and President H. F. Hohlt of the First National Bank was made chairman. Mr. George, who represents Northern capitalists, says the road can be built if Brenham will put up a bonus of \$25,000 and agree to take one-fourth of the bonds levied for the purpose of paying off the debt accrued from the expense of building the road. The proposition met with favor, and there is no question that the construction of this interurban will be of incalculable benefit to Brenham and Washington county.

The Stone & Webster corporation is considering the project of constructing the proposed electric line from El Paso through the El Paso valley to Socorro or some other point in the lower part of the valley.

The proposal of a number of land owners in the El Paso valley has been received by the Stone & Webster Company and has been submitted to the Boston office of the company. The proposal is said to carry a bonus in cash and a right of way through the heart of the valley in order that the interurban may be an air line.

Nothing definite has yet been decided, according to Superintendent H. S. Potter of the El Paso Electric Railroad Company. He admits, however, that such a proposition has been made to his company.

M. M. Phinney, district manager and vice president of the Stone & Webster Company, was in El Paso preceding the holidays to investigate the proposed line and report to his company regarding its advisability. The report has been made to the Boston headquarters and the details of the project have been worked out by C. W. Kellogg, general manager of the El Paso Company, who is now in Beaumont.

W. S. Page, the electrician for the Lufkin Light & Power Company, is demonstrating wireless electric lights in the show window of the general office. He has a light burning upon a glass frame that has no visible wire connections anywhere. The secret of this Mr. Page would not give out, so until they find out more than they already know the citizens of Lufkin are calling it Lufkin's first wireless electric light.—Lufkin News.

The Calvert city council at its regular meeting on December 10 entered into a contract with the Calvert Water, Ice & Electric Light Company, granting them a new franchise for a period of fifty years. The company has agreed to make a number of improvements in its water and light system and has agreed to expend \$14,000 in making these improvements.

Chicago street cars are being equipped with a device intended to do away with the needless opening of car doors in the winter, thus contributing much to the comfort of the passengers. It consists of four enunciator horns, like graphophones, set in the ceiling at the four corners of the car.

The conductor will have a small telephone through which he will announce street names, his voice coming through the horns. It will be necessary to open the doors only when passengers are leaving the cars.

The Cleveland Construction Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has placed an order with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for two quadruple equipments of 307 motors and K-35 control.

Fall Electric Company, Wichita Falls; capital stock, \$5000. Purpose, merchandising. Incorporators: Chas. K. Kemper, T. L. Farmer and H. V. Culp.

Timpson Light & Power Company, Timpson, Shelby county; capital stock, \$5000. Incorporators: J. P. Christopher, Glen Corwine and George M. Bliss.

There were 1,009 establishments in 1909 engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery and supplies, an increase in five years of 225, or 29 per cent. The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$267,844,000, a gain of \$93,778,000, or 54 per cent over 1904. The value of products was \$221,309,000, an increase of \$80,500,000 over 1904.

The electrical manufacturers of the United Kingdom have formed the Brit-

ish Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' association (Inc.) as the successor to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company was granted a franchise at Denison December 2 by the voters, the count showing 105 for and 10 against.

With the completion of the new Automatic Telephone Company's plant at Houston, Temple will have another long distance connection with Houston through the United Telephone Company of that city.

An electric trolley line is to be constructed this year on a highway four miles long and ninety-eight feet wide, lately built by the city of Carrara, Italy. It will start from the postoffice at Carrara and run to Marina di Carrara; \$96,500 has already been subscribed. Parties desiring to bid should address Il Sindaco, Carrara, Italy. A map of the section to be traversed, one profile and one surface plan are transmitted. (When received they will be loaned by the bureau of manufacturers to interested firms.)

According to figures of the Niagara Falls commerce commission, \$19,000,000—the cost of almost 7,000,000 tons of coal—has been saved during the last year by converting part of the excess flow of Niagara Falls into electricity for power and lighting purposes. In exact figures the coal conserved annually amounts to 6,710,400 tons, valued at \$18,959,040.

(Southwestern Electrician.)

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen.....	50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50
Extra Rituals, each.....	25
Working Cards, per 100.....	50
Official Letter Paper, per 100....	50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.	5 00
Receipt book	3 00

Leather Receipt Holders.....	15
Electrical Worker subscription, per year	25
Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Day Book	50
Roll Call Book.....	50

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address,
PETER W. COLLINS, I. S.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

(By H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.)

If the organized worker were to give up his efforts to defend himself and his fellows against injustice, abandon his union, allow his employer to pay any wages the employer chose to offer, permit the professional class to continue to make the laws for the people and administer them, what then would become of the United States?

Many people have recently expressed their opinion in the public prints that organized labor, on account of the dynamite disclosures, has reached a crisis in its history. Those who have given an expression to such an opinion are, of course, not a part of organized labor; they might be likened to hermits living among the snow-clad mountain peaks and not in any wise familiar with the lives led by common people. The men of labor are working assiduously for their cause, well knowing that in their organizations rests their only hope for anything like fair treatment and proper consideration, the one and only method by which their interests can and will be protected, and the machinery by which their eventual emancipation will be worked out. Their organizations having been purified in the furnace of actual experience are at the present moment as clean as human agencies can make them, and compare splendidly with any other function organized by human beings. They know that organized labor has fewer representatives in the penitentiaries than have the banks, the bar, or even the pulpit, although the workers

outnumber the professions better than ten to one.

A man entirely dissociated from unions and union men might be led to believe that because two members of organized labor forgot its teachings and became bomb throwers, all organized labor was to blame for the crime, but he would have to live up in the mountains to hold that theory very long. As the old saying goes, "There are black sheep in every flock," and of course that applies to the organized millions in the wage-earners' class.

Let us suppose for argument's sake that the unions have become impaired for some cause not now apparent. To whom else would the wage-earner look for protection? The answer is, he would look in vain. The protective tariff does not in any way protect the wage-earner. If it did, surely such conditions as now obtain in the steel industry would not be possible. Men employed by the United States Steel Corporation or its subsidiaries have not been allowed to organize for many years. It has been a clear case of "No union man need apply" ever since the Homestead affray in the '90s, and most of the dynamiting that took place last year was but another phase of that same situation. In between those epochal disturbances prevailing conditions for the tariff protected iron worker are fairly described in the report just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The conditions surrounding the worker who toils seven days per week, gets \$1.35 per day, and suffers the tortures of hell every minute, can be more easily imagined than described.

The condition in the protected textile industry now being brought to a focus at Lawrence, Mass., aided by a splendidly equipped force of militia, is only another case in point.

These two highly protected industries are sufficient for an example, but if that is not deemed enough to point the moral, there are hundreds of others that can be cited.

Congress has fixed the tariffs upon a so-called protective basis, the chief reason or excuse advanced therefor being that fair wages might be paid. It has never taken it upon itself to see that fair wages were really paid, and the theory upon which the protective tariff is based consequently resolves itself into a national fraud.

The result of such legislation is that we now have over 6,000 millionaires parading their wealth and importance before an astonished world, and several millions of industriously inclined, law-abiding working people living from hand to mouth, constantly wondering what

further misery fate has in store for them.

The influential citizens who are charged with the administration of the laws, whose environment has been too close to corporations and the employing class for the comfort of the common people, whose sympathies are naturally with the good stewards who have got things as against those who are in want, are constituting themselves a factor for new and perhaps astonishing conditions. Their assumption of powers not delegated to them by the law in declaring legislative acts unconstitutional and consequently null and void, their meddling in trade disputes by issuing injunctions that favor the employers and damage the workers, their imprisonment for contempt of court of men on strike who were never present in court except when they came up to be sentenced, and even then had committed no crime nor what could reasonably be deemed a slight offense, and many other arbitrary acts are gradually causing the courts to lose the confidence of the common people.

The daily press, which should be the popular mouthpiece and faithful recorder of current events apparently bears evidence of censorship by the gentlemen of big business, not particularly in their editorial utterances, but in the character and quality of news permitted to be published. Matters that would help and encourage the common people are not published; stuff derogatory to the labor unions and their leaders are given very prominent space. Articles carefully devised to smooth the way for the employing class toward profitable exploitation greet the eye on every page, excepting perhaps the comics, and even they are not always immune.

The principal objects of this government in the beginning of things worth while were to establish justice for the people and insure domestic tranquility; that is, if the preamble to our constitution is to be taken in good faith. It can not be gainsaid that justice has not as yet been established, and were it not for the organizations of labor and the hopeful, helpful, constructive work they have done, are doing, and mean to do, it is altogether probable that domestic tranquility could not so steadily be maintained.

It is as reasonable and as patriotic to remark that this republic is resting upon the brink of a precipice as it is to say that organized labor has reached a crisis in its affairs.

If the views of Post, Kirby, Otis, et al., were to be accepted by the common people, and the labor unions as a con-

sequence emasculated, this country would not take very long to journey from a republic to an empire. When that time

approaches, the secret passwords into many of the unions will most likely be, "God Save the United States."

HAS ORGANIZED LABOR DONE ITS FULL DUTY IN LAWRENCE, MASS.?

"As usually occurs in times of war, whether it be a war of nations or an industrial war, criticisms are heard from many sides, most often, however, from just two sources, first, those who do not fully understand the real situation; second, and more generally, from those who do understand, but have ulterior motives underlying their criticism.

"With the first, it is not very difficult to deal once they know the real facts, with the second, it is a far different proposition, for the reason that you are dealing with both a dangerous and unscrupulous element. Let us see what the real facts are in the so-called Lawrence strike and the part played by the organized labor movement.

"Nine weeks ago, without the slightest warning, there began in the city of Lawrence one of the greatest industrial conflicts that ever visited this country. A law reducing the hours of labor for women and minors from 56 to 54 hours went into effect. When the pay envelopes came around the second week in January it was discovered that the two hours' pay had been taken out of the pay of the workers paid by the day or by the hour. A little group got together in one department and began to protest to each other; their numbers swelled rapidly, more protest, more excitement, a rush from the room, and inside of two hours over ten thousand people, men and women and children had either voluntarily left their work or been driven from it without the slightest warning.

There were four textile unions in the city, the Woolsorters, about 300 members, the Loomfixers, about 300 members, the Mulespinners, about 200 members, and an Industrial Workers of the World Union, about 250 members. The first two were independent unions, the Mulespinners were affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and with the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years; then came the I. W. W. Union, about three years old—all the members of these unions were forced out of the mills by the general walkout of the other operatives, and what happened? One man came down from New York who never had a union card in his life, and in company with a few others of like calibre, assumed the position of absolute dictator of the situation. Other self-appointed leaders rushed to the spot from the west and middle-west, most of them with very

shady reputations in the organized labor movement to which they had formerly belonged and been expelled in disgrace, and, turning around to men who had spent all their lives in the textile industry, and who held the entire confidence of the textile workers, before the advent of these character assassins, who lost no time in poisoning the minds of the rank and file, said: 'Hands off, this is our business; we will handle this situation,' and for a time they did, with what results every one who has kept in touch with the situation well knows.

"In the meantime, the United Textile Workers of America, under whose jurisdiction all these textile workers came, insofar as the laws of the A. F. of L. were concerned, reserved the right to enter into the situation. The moment this step was taken there commenced one of the worst exhibitions of personal slander, maligning and vilifications ever witnessed in the New England States, and perhaps in the whole country. While President Golden was the center of attack, no one escaped the villainous and venomous tongues of these demagogues, who openly boast of their defiance of law and order. Not only men, but women and girls of irreproachable character were the targets for these foul-mouthed orators; in spite of these cowardly and malicious attacks, the men and women representing the real labor movement of the country, the labor movement that stands squarely under the American flag and no other, went about its work along the lines laid down in the principles and declarations of the American Federation of Labor, in an effort to bring about industrial peace and the best concessions possible under the present condition of the textile industry. Our motives were misconstrued, attacked from many sides, the opposition of mill owners to the recognition of any kind of trade unions, this work was hard and somewhat discouraging at times, nevertheless, we steadfastly clung to our post of duty.

"These self-constituted leaders of shady reputations still continued their dastardly work as character assassins, and much encouraged by the patting on the back they received from college-bred parlor Socialists, and a few others whose insatiable ambition was to pose in the limelight, they were enabled to hold their position as leaders of the textile workers and by the most spectacular yet unprincipled methods, even to the exploitation of little children, and of women workers in a delicate condition, continued to hold the center of the stage. Money intended

to relieve the suffering in Lawrence, poured into the hands of these men, and it is common knowledge that much of this money has been diverted for other purposes, for which reason those in charge of the funds have steadfastly refused to give an accounting.

"After the mill owners had awakened to the fact that instead of having to contend with two brands of labor unions, they were confronted with an organization that believed in continuous warfare, whose policy was the ultimate destruction of all forms of wage system, they began to realize that they had made a serious mistake in allowing the many textile unions organized in the past to be destroyed.

"Negotiations were started with the representatives of organized labor through intermediaries, some of the mill owners not as yet having gotten over their dislike of any form of trade unions. It was plainly stated by the representatives of organized labor that there must be an increase in the rate of wages, otherwise there was no use in wasting time in fruitless negotiations; furthermore, that the rate of increase must be higher to the unskilled, low-paid operatives than that given the skilled help, that the increase must reach every man, woman, boy and girl in every department, irrespective of nationality. A proposition was finally secured to increase wages, the minimum to be 5 per cent, the highest advance to be given to the lower-paid workers, it being frankly stated by the mill men that some wage rates would go up to 15 per cent and in some cases may be higher. Most of the skilled operatives working under the premium system strongly objected to its total abolition, claiming it was possible for them to make as high as 17 per cent under the system, and in such cases even a 15 per cent advance would still leave them with a 2 per cent reduction in wages. While being opposed to the premium and bonus system on principle, as practical textile men we realized we were facing a condition and not a theory, consequently our request was changed to that of reducing the time limit entitling them to secure premiums from four weeks to two weeks. These terms were submitted to the employees, large numbers of whom had been enrolled as members of the United Textile Workers of America, the terms were accepted by the Loomfixers' Union, the Woolsorters' Union, which had become part of our United Textile Workers, by the Mule-spinners and by three other locals that had been organized during the trouble. It was voted to return to work on Monday, March 4. More than twelve thousand law-abiding textile workers returned to work upon these concessions. Then commenced a determined campaign on

the part of the Industrial Workers of the World to intimidate and, when possible, forcibly prevent these thousands of workers from continuing at work; a second campaign started upon several thousand others, mostly foreign speaking operatives, who were desirous of returning to work, being, as they expressed it, heartily sick of the whole business. These poor foreigners told their pitiful tales when getting assistance from our relief station, and their tale was invariably this, 'We want to work, we no money, no rent, no coal; we not afraid to go in the mill, we not afraid to come out of the mill; we afraid at night, bad men come live in our block.'

"By these methods the situation was held up and a fair and honorable settlement prevented by the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, whom it was plainly apparent from the very beginning, never wanted it settled as long as money poured in to them. For two weeks after the concessions were secured and accepted by the large bulk of textile workers, half of them were either prevented from going to work, or otherwise held out by false promises, which the leaders knew in their hearts could never be realized. They told the Pole, the Lithuanian, the German, the Belgian, 'inside of a few more days we will surely get you all a 15 per cent increase, abolish the premium system and many other things,' in addition to this they flashed in the faces of the Italian and the Syrian, pictures of Ettor and Giovannitti, the former leaders, now awaiting trial before the grand jury, and openly boasted they would have them set at liberty ere any kind of a settlement was accepted. Now, the same craven leaders, seeing the collapse of their anarchistic movement at hand, are trying to fool these people into the belief that they have won them a glorious victory by silently dropping those issues and advising them to accept the very terms secured by real organized efforts two weeks previous, and accepted by all not under the spell of these demagogues.

"The trade union stands today where it has always stood, with the wage-workers of Lawrence, in spite of adverse criticism from those who do not agree with our policies. Notwithstanding the abuse, slander and vituperation of men who openly boast of their defiance of law and order, we shall continue our work, both in Lawrence and elsewhere for the uplift of wage-workers along the lines laid down in the declarations of the American Federation of Labor, striking when all other efforts have failed, but at all times willing to enter into collective bargaining. The well-meaning but misguided social uplifter may howl and screech and charge the labor unions with strike-breaking,

etc., etc., the Socialists may continue their campaign of character assassination, but we know the record of ruin and disaster left behind by the Industrial Workers of the World, and we know their ultimate aim is to destroy the trade union movement as constructed under the American Federation of Labor.

"The leaders of the trade union movement have been tried and never found wanting. Their record is one of honesty, integrity and loyalty to the cause of the workers. They need no indorsement from those who would rejoice to see the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies go down to ruin. When this Industrial Workers of the World movement is but a memory, the American Federation of Labor will still retain its standing as the greatest, the soundest and most potential labor movement ever constructed in this great republic.

"John Golden,
General President United Textile Workers of America;

"Frank H. McCarthy,
General Organizer American Federation of Labor."

(From the Schenectady Gazette.)

"Cleveland, O., March 21.

G. M. Bugnizet, Vendome Hotel, Schenectady:

"Court decision rendered. Complete victory for us. Decision follows. Hurrah.

"F. J. McNulty."

The above telegram was received by the International Vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of New York City, now in this city, last night. Its arrival had been patiently awaited. The telegram announced the termination of one of the hottest factional fights in the history of organized labor.

At the St. Louis convention in 1908 the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers split. Headed by J. J. Reid, F. J. Sullivan and J. W. Murphy, an insurgent body met and held a "rump" convention. Since then the funds of the organization have been tied up by injunctions, obtained by the insurgents, who also claimed the international name.

The old-liners elected F. J. McNulty president, P. W. Collins, secretary and W. A. Hogan treasurer. Since then the factional fight has been in the courts.

There are said to be 3,500 members of the "regular" organization here, as well as many in Albany, where the "insurgents" have an organization, with a membership of 100 or more. The two factions have frequently clashed. At Albany the "regulars" refused to work on jobs with the "insurgents," claiming they were not union men. The "insurgents" retaliated. As a result there were many mixups.

The decision of the courts at Cleveland, O., as told in the telegram, brings about a settlement of the difficulties.

EIGHT HOUR BILL TO BE REPORTED

The senate committee on education and labor has reached an agreement to report the eight hour bill, similar to that already passed by the house. It is expected that the report will be submitted to the senate during the coming week.

LOS ANGELES TIMES HARD HIT.

Figures secured by the Los Angeles Record from the New York headquarters of the Association of American Advertisers show, in a startling way, the loss of public approval suffered by the Los Angeles Times because of its persistent abuse of organized labor, and every other movement for social betterment. It is stated that the Times' circulation began to dwindle three years ago, and has fallen so rapidly that today it is the smallest of any morning paper in Los Angeles. It stands fifth at the present time in circulation, the Record, Express, Tribune and the Examiner leading it.

FAVORABLE TO COMPENSATION BILL.

The Southerland bill for employers' liability and workmen's compensation has been approved by the senate committee on judiciary. The bill was drafted by the joint commission appointed by congress a few years ago to investigate this subject, and it specifies the financial compensation to be paid to injured employees by railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The compensation rates are fixed in accordance with the amount of the physical disability resulting from the accident, but in case of fatal accident, according to the size of the dependent family. The bill also provides for the bringing of suits for adjustment of compensation before adjusters, these adjusters to be appointed by the United States district courts and to receive salaries of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per annum.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS ACTIVE.

General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, states that after a short struggle for an increase in wages in Des Moines, Iowa, a satisfactory settlement has been reached for the coming year. At Wildwood, N. J., also an increase in wages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour has been secured.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

It is our intention to publish in the Electrical Worker each month, a Lesson in Electricity and Magnetism for the benefit of our membership.

While there are many of our members that may not benefit greatly thereby, still there are thousands of them who will find benefit by careful perusal.

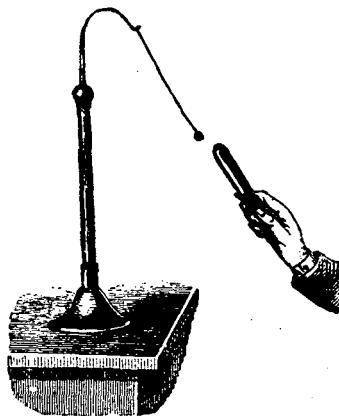
The first of these lessons is taken from the valuable work of Silvanus P. Thompson, D. Sc., B. A., F. R. A. S.

LESSON I.—Electrical Attraction and Repulsion.

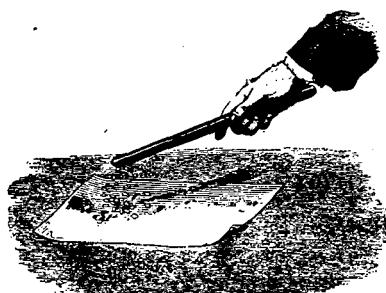
1. *Electrical Attraction.*—If you take a piece of sealing-wax, or of resin, or a glass rod, and rub it upon a piece of flannel or silk, it will be found to have acquired a property which it did not previously possess; namely, the power of attracting to itself such light bodies as chaff, or dust, or bits of paper. This curious power was originally discovered to be a property of amber, or, as the Greeks called it, —————, which is mentioned by Thales of Miletus (B. C. 600), and by Theophrastus in his treatise on Gems, as attracting light bodies when rubbed. Although an enormous number of substances possess this property, amber and jet were the only two in which its existence had been recognized by the ancients, or even down to so late a date as the time of Queen Elizabeth. About the year 1600, Dr. Gilbert of Colchester discovered by experiment that not only amber and jet, but a very large number of substances, such as diamond, sapphire, rock-crystal, glass, sulphur, sealing-wax, resin, etc., which he styled *electrics*, possess the same property. Ever since his time the name electricity

Gilbert also remarked that these experiments are spoiled by the presence of moisture.

2. A better way of observing the attracting force is to employ a small ball of elder pith, or of cork, hung by a fine thread from a support. A dry warm glass tube, excited by rubbing it briskly with a silk handkerchief, will attract the pith ball strongly, showing that it is highly electrified. The most suitable rubber, if a stick of sealing-wax is used, will be found to be flannel, woolen cloth, or, best of all, fur.

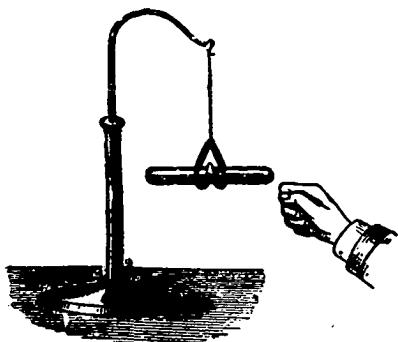


Boyle discovered that an electrified body is itself attracted by one that has not been electrified. This may be verified by rubbing a stick of sealing-wax, or a glass rod, and hanging it in a wire loop at the end of a silk thread. If, then, the hand be held out towards the suspended electrified body, it will turn round and approach the hand. So, again, a piece of silk ribbon, if rubbed with warm indiarubber, or even if drawn between two pieces of warm flannel, and then held up by one end, will be found to be attracted by objects presented to it. If held near the wall of the room it will fly to it and stick to it. With proper precautions it can be shown that both the rubber and the thing rubbed are in an electrified state, for both will attract light bodies; but to show this, care must be taken not to handle the rubber too much. Thus, if it is desired to show that when a piece of rabbit's fur is rubbed upon sealing-wax, the fur becomes also electrified, it is better not to take the fur in the hand, but to



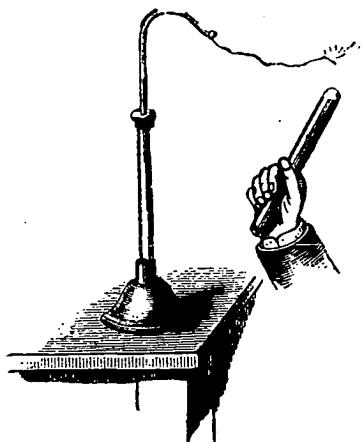
has been employed to denote the agency at work in producing these phenomena.

fasten it to the end of a glass rod as a handle. The reason of this precaution will be explained toward the close of this lesson, and more fully in Lesson IV.



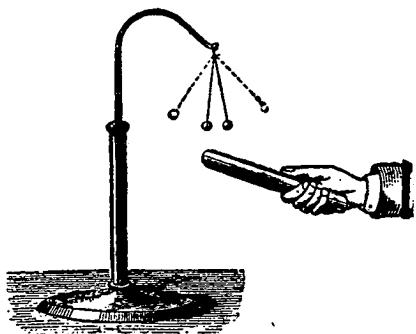
A large number of substances, including iron, gold, brass, and all the metals, when held in the hand and rubbed, exhibit no sign of electrification,—that is to say, do not attract light bodies as rubbed amber and rubbed glass do. Gilbert mentions also pearls, marble, agate and the lodestone, as substances not excited electrically by rubbing them. Such bodies were, on that account, formerly termed *non-electrics*; but the term is erroneous, for if they are fastened to glass handles and then rubbed with silk or fur, they behave as electrics.

3. *Electrical Repulsion.*—When experimenting with a rubbed glass rod and bits of chopped paper, or straw, or bran, it will be noticed that these little bits are first attracted and fly up towards the excited rod, but that, having touched it, they are speedily repelled and fly back to the table. To show this repulsion better, let a small



piece of feather or down be hung by a silk thread to a support, and let an electrified glass rod be held near it. It will dart towards the rod and stick to it, and

a moment later will dart away from it, repelled by an invisible force, nor will it again dart towards the rod. If the experiment be repeated with another feather and a stick of sealing-wax rubbed on flannel the same effects will occur. But, if now the hand be held towards the feather, it will rush toward the hand, as the rubbed body in Fig. 3 did. This proves that the feather, though it has not itself been rubbed, possesses the property originally imparted to the rod by rubbing it. In fact, it has become electrified, by having touched an electrified body which has given part of its electricity to it. It would appear then that two bodies electrified with the same electricity repel one another. This may be confirmed by a further experiment. A rubbed glass rod, hung up as in Fig. 3, is repelled by a similar rubbed glass rod; while a rubbed stick of sealing-wax is repelled by a second rubbed stick of sealing-wax. Another way of showing the repulsion between two similarly electrified bodies is to hang a couple of small pith-balls, by thin linen threads to a



glass support, and then touch them both with a rubbed glass rod. They repel one another and fly apart, instead of hanging down side by side, while the near presence of the glass rod will make them open out still wider, for now it repels them both. The self-repulsion of the parts of an electrified body is beautifully illustrated by the experiment of electrifying a soap-bubble, which expands when electrified.

4. *Two kinds of Electrification.*—Electrified bodies do not, however, always repel one another. The feather which has been touched by a rubbed glass rod, and which in consequence is repelled from the rubbed glass, will be attracted if a stick of rubbed sealing-wax be presented to it; and conversely, if the feather has been first electrified by touching it with the rubbed sealing-wax, it will be attracted to a rubbed glass rod, though repelled by the rubbed wax. So, again, a rubbed glass rod suspended as

in Fig. 3 will be attracted by a rubbed piece of sealing-wax, or resin, or amber, though repelled by a rubbed piece of glass. The two pith-balls touched with a rubbed glass rod fly from one another by repulsion, and, as we have seen, fly wider asunder when the excited glass rod is held near them; yet they fall nearer together when a rubbed piece of sealing-wax is held under them, being attracted by it. Symmer first observed such phenomena as these, and they were independently discovered by Du Fay, who suggested in explanation of them, that there were two different kinds of electricity which attracted one another while each repelled itself. The electricity produced on glass by rubbing it with silk he called *vitreous* electricity, supposing, though erroneously, that glass could yield no other kind; and the electricity excited in such substances as sealing-wax, resin, shellac, indiarubber, and amber, by rubbing them on wool or flannel, he termed *resinous* electricity. The kind of electricity produced is, however, found to depend not only on the thing rubbed but on the rubber also; for glass yields "resinous" electricity when rubbed with a cat's skin, and resin yields "vitreous" electricity if rubbed with a soft amalgam of tin and mercury spread on leather. Hence these names have been abandoned in favour of the more appropriate terms introduced by Franklin, who called the electricity excited upon glass by rubbing it with silk *positive* electricity, and that produced on resinous bodies by friction with wool or fur, *negative* electricity. The observations of Symmer and Du Fay may therefore be stated as follows: Two positively electrified bodies repel one another; two negatively electrified bodies repel one another; but a positively electrified body and a negatively electrified body attract one another.

5. Simultaneous production of both Electrical States:—Neither kind of electrification is produced alone; there is always an equal quantity of both kinds produced; one kind appearing on the thing rubbed and an equal amount of the other kind on the rubber. The clearest proof that these amounts are *equal* can be given in some cases. For it is found that if both the electricity of the rubber and the electricity of the thing rubbed be imparted to a third body, that third body will show *no electrification at all*, the two equal and opposite electrifications having exactly neutralised each other.

In the following list the bodies are arranged in such an order that if any two be rubbed together the one which stands earlier in the series becomes positively electrified, and the one that stands later

negatively electrified: *Fur, wool, ivory, glass, silk, metals, sulphur, indiarubber, guttapercha, collodion.*

6. Theories of Electricity.—Several theories, have been advanced to account for these phenomena, but all are more or less unsatisfactory. Symmer proposed a "*two-fluid*" theory, according to which there are two imponderable electric fluids of opposite kinds, which neutralise one another when they combine, and which exist combined in equal quantities in all bodies until their condition is disturbed by friction. A modification of this theory was made by Franklin, who proposed instead a "*one-fluid*" theory, according to which there is a single electric fluid distributed usually uniformly in all bodies, but which, when they are subjected to friction, distributes itself unequally between the rubber and the thing rubbed, one having more of the fluid, the other less, than the average. Hence the terms *positive* and *negative*, which are still retained; that body which is supposed to have an excess being said to be charged with positive electricity (usually denoted by the *plus sign*), while that which is supposed to have less is said to be charged with negative electricity (and is denoted by the *minus sign*). These terms are, however, purely arbitrary, for in the present state of science we do not know which of these two states really means more and which means less. It is, however, quite certain that *electricity is not a material fluid*, whatever else it may be. For while it resembles a fluid in its property of apparently flowing from one point to another, it differs from every known fluid in almost every other respect. It possesses no weight; it repels itself. It is, moreover, quite impossible to conceive of two fluids whose properties should in every respect be the precise opposites of one another. For these reasons it is clearly misleading to speak of an electric fluid or fluids, however convenient the term may seem to be. Another theory, usually known as the molecular theory of electricity, and first distinctly upheld by Faraday, supposes that electrical states are the result of certain peculiar conditions of the molecules of the bodies that have been rubbed, or of the "*aether*" which is believed to surround the molecules. There is much to be said in favour of this hypothesis, but it has not yet been proven. In these lessons, therefore, we shall avoid as far as possible all theories, and shall be content to use the term *electricity*.

7. Charge.—The quantity of electrification of either kind produced by friction or other means upon the surface of a body is spoken of as a charge, and a body when electrified is said to be

charged. It is clear that there may be charges of different values as well as of either kind. When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*. Good conductors of electricity are instantaneously discharged if touched by the hand or by any conductor in contact with the ground, the charge thus finding a means of escaping to earth. A body that is not a good conductor may be readily discharged by passing it rapidly through the flame of a spirit-lamp or a candle; for the flame instantly carries off the electricity and dissipates it in the air.

Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a *charge*, or flow through their substance as a *current*. That branch of the science which treats of the laws of the charges upon the surface of bodies is termed electrostatics, and is dealt with in chapter IV. The branch of the subject which treats of the flow of electricity in currents is dealt with in chapter III., and other later portions of this book.

8. Conductors and Insulators.—The term "conductors," used above, is applied to those bodies which readily allow electricity to flow through them. Roughly speaking bodies may be divided into two classes—those which conduct and those which do not; though very many substances are partial conductors, and cannot well be classed in either category. All the metals conduct well; the human body conducts, and so does water. On the other hand glass, sealing-wax, silk, shellac, guttapercha, indiarubber, resin, fatty substances generally, and the air, are "non-conductors." On this account these substances are used to make supports and handles for electrical apparatus where it is important that the electricity should not leak away; hence they are sometimes called insulators or isolators. Faraday termed them dielectrics. We have remarked above that Gilbert gave the name of non-electrics to those substances which, like the metals, yield no sign of electrification when held in the hand and rubbed. We now know the reason why they show no electrification; for, being good conductors, the electricity flows away as fast as it is generated. The observation of Gilbert that electrical experiments fail in damp weather is also explained by the knowledge that water is a conductor, the film of moisture on the surface of damp bodies causing the electricity produced by friction to leak away as fast as it is generated.

9. Other Electrical Effects.—The production of electricity by friction is attested by other effects than those of attraction and repulsion, which hitherto we have assumed to be the test of the presence of electricity. Otto von Guer-

icke first observed that sparks and flashes of light could be obtained from highly electrified bodies at the moment when they were discharged. Such sparks are usually accompanied by a snapping sound, suggesting on a small scale the thunder accompanying the lightning spark, as was remarked by Newton and other early observers. Pale flashes of light are also produced by the discharge of electricity through tubes partially exhausted of air by the air-pump. Other effects will be noticed in due course.

10. Other Sources of Electrification.—The student must be reminded that friction is by no means the only source of electricity. The other sources, percussion, compression, heat, chemical action, physiological action, contact of metals, etc., will be treated of in Lesson VII. We will simply remark here that friction between two different substances always produces electrical separation, no matter what the substances may be. Symmer observed the production of electricity when a silk stocking was drawn over a woollen one, though woollen rubbed upon woollen, or silk rubbed upon silk, produces no electrical effect. If, however, a piece of rough glass be rubbed on a piece of smooth glass, electrification is observed; and indeed the conditions of the surface play a very important part in the production of electricity by friction. In general, of two bodies thus rubbed together, that one becomes negatively electrical whose particles are the more easily removed by friction. Differences of temperature also affect the electrical conditions of bodies, a warm body being usually negative when rubbed on a cold piece of the same substance. Peclet found the degree of electrification produced by rubbing two substances together to be independent of the pressure and of the size of the surfaces in contact, but depended on the materials and on the velocity with which they moved over one another. Rolling friction and sliding friction produced equal effects. The quantity of electrification produced is, however, not proportional to the amount of the actual mechanical friction; hence it appears doubtful whether friction is truly the cause of the electrification. Indeed, it is probable that the true cause is the contact of dissimilar substances (see Art. 73), and that when on contact two particles have assumed opposite electrical states, one being plus the other minus, it is necessary to draw them apart before their respective electrifications can be observed. Electrical machines are therefore machines for bringing dissimilar substances into intimate contact, and then drawing apart the particles that have touched one another and become electrical.